

**Weather**

Very misty weather with rain today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62.4 and the minimum 59.9 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 66.6 and 46.8.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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## BERLIN PLANNING ACTION AIMED AT BOLSHEVIK POWER

Munich, Says Herr Noske, Will Be Compelled To Return To Order

MINISTER IS SEIZED Arrest Of Landsberg At Magdeburg Rouses Authorities

WORKERS ARE IDLE General Strike Develops In Brunswick; Landtag Halts Sessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 10.—A message from Berlin today states that Herr Noske, interviewed by a representative of the Berliner Tageblatt, said that the military authorities are prepared for all possibilities. If necessary Munich would be forced by arms to return to order. "We must hit out with all our energy rather than allow the Fatherland to be precipitated into the abyss. If blood is shed it will be on the heads of the Spartacist maniacs."

Magdeburg Is Fomented

Copenhagen, April 8.—A message from Magdeburg states that soldiers of the so-called Watch Committee have arrested the Imperial Minister of Justice, Herr Landsberg, and also a general and staff-officer as hostages for two ex-deputies whom the Government has arrested.

A message from Berlin states that the Wolf-Bureau, referring to the arrest of Herr Landsberg, says that the guilty must pay dearly for that act. Martial law has been proclaimed in Magdeburg and a sufficient body of troops has been ordered thither.

General Strike Called

Berlin, April 9.—The workers in Brunswick have begun a general strike and the banks, newspapers, railways and trams are suspended. The Landtag has adjourned indefinitely and a newly elected Workers' Council is meeting to proclaim itself the sole sovereign power in Brunswick.

The Bavarian Diet has reopened at Homburg. The Minister of the Interior is confident regarding the situation.

The Vomissche Zeitung declares that the agitation for a general strike has slackened. The Government, however, has taken all measures of precaution.

The workers belonging to the Majority Socialist Party have issued a manifesto against a general strike owing to the probable stoppage of supplies.

The Government troops have gained possession of Magdeburg and the public services have been resumed.

Ball Strike Threatened

Berlin, April 5.—The railway men are threatening to go out on strike on the 10th.

The Berliner Tageblatt warns them against such a course, because the Entente will not land troops at Danzig only on condition that the transportation of troops by rail across Germany will proceed rapidly.

The Cabinet has accepted an amendment to the Constitution which enables the working classes to collaborate on an equal footing with employers in regard to wages, conditions of labor and entire economic development of productive forces.

Vote For Election

Copenhagen, April 6.—A message from Berlin states that the Constitution Committee of the National Assembly has resolved by a large majority in favor of holding an election of the National Assembly every three years.

OBLIGATIONS OF ALLIES TO BRITAIN ARE GIVEN

Commons Is Informed Total At End Of Last Month Was £1,568,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Sidney Arnold, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said that the obligations of the Allies to the United Kingdom on March 31 totalled £1,568 millions and the obligations of the Dominions £596,000.

## Bolshevik Onslaughts Described In Messages From Northern Russia

English Forces Fighting With South Africans, Canadians And Russians Defend Towns—Allies From Odessa Form New Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—An official despatch from British headquarters in North Russia reports:

The Liverpool regiment and the Yorkshire regiment, assisted by a company of the Russian army defended Shredmehenga on the 5th while the Russian National Army, fighting for the first time, defended Bolshozerki on the 1st. In one instance the Russian howitzers were withdrawn from the gun-pits and reversed at 400 yards range against the enemy on skis.

Canadians, South Africans and Russians were among the air force pilots and observers who rendered great assistance.

Report Describes Attack

London, April 7.—A British official communiqué from North-Russia reports:

The attack on Shredmehenga on April 5 was preceded by an artillery bombardment all night. The enemy lost four hundred men killed and wounded.

The main attack was carried out by 2,300 men, exclusive of reserves, divided into three detachments. The first was ordered to carry out a reconnaissance and the second detachment, with the support of the third, to capture a village by an attack from the south and west. A greater proportion of artillery than usual was employed in this attack.

The aim of the Bolsheviks was to

break through to the Dvina, and cut

off our southernmost approach to this river.

Oppose Dealing With Soviets

London, April 10.—Another telegram signed by 200 members of the House of Commons was despatched to Mr. Lloyd George yesterday urging the British delegates to refuse to agree to any proposal to recognise the Russian Soviet Government. The sending of the telegram was initiated by Mr. A. C. Edwards.

Allies Who Left Odessa Are Forming New Line

Paris, April 6.—With reference to the evacuation of Odessa, Le Matin says that the Allied troops will probably retire behind the Dniester in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania. The Allies are fortifying the Isthmus of Perekop in order to keep the Crimea as a base and save Sebastopol from the Bolsheviks.

Due To Lack Of Food

London, March 10.—General Franchet d'Esperey expressed the opinion that Odessa could be held but it was decided to evacuate the town owing to the absence of food supplies for civilians.

The Bolsheviks are now trying to penetrate into the Crimea and are already in contact with the Franco-Greek troops, who, according to Bolshevik reports, have been driven back. The Bolsheviks have captured Perekop, 100 miles north of Sebastopol.

## WHITHAM TO BE GUEST OF AMERICAN CHAMBER

Dinner To Be Given Tonight At American Club For U.S. Commissioner

The American Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner tonight at the American Club in honor of Mr. Paul F. Whitham, Special Commissioner of the U. S. Government, who has been for several months engaged in making a survey of the Chinese railway situation.

Before coming to China, Mr. Whitham was consulting engineer for the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Seattle and assisted in the plans for the development of that port.

While of particular interest to American firms interested in the sale of railroad equipment in China, Mr. Whitham's address will deal with the whole question of business development in China in a large way.

Mines In North Sea Are To Be Removed

Admiral Strause Who Directed Work Of Placing Them Sails From America

(American Press Wireless)

New York, April 9.—Admiral Joseph Strause, who supervised the laying of the mine barrage in the North Sea to protect Allied shipping from German submarines sailed on Tuesday for Europe to take charge of the work of removing mines which are considered dangerous to merchant shipping.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING IS GIVEN NEW IMPETUS

Reports Indicate That Industry Has Recovered From Decline After Armistice

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, April 9.—American shipbuilding has recovered largely from the decline caused by the armistice. In the first quarter of this year 136 steel sea-going vessels and 107 wooden ships, with a total tonnage of 80,000 were officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation.

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## TEXT OF WIRE LOAN IS ISSUED AT PEKING

Advance Made By Japanese Is Secured By All Revenues From Telegraphs

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 13.—The Government has issued the Chinese text of the Japanese Telegraph Loan signed on April 30, 1918. The chief points are: amount of loan, Y. 20,000,000; rate of interest, 8 percent; discount, nil; secured on the telegraph revenues of China.

The Chinese Government undertakes not to contract any other loans secured on the telegraph revenues without the permission of the exchange bank which provides the loan.

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The funds provided by the loan are to be used for repairs and extensions of the telegraph system.

## LONDON TOO SEE MARCH OF EMPIRE'S SOLDIERS

Commons Is Informed Triumphal Parade Will Be Held By Overseas Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—In the House of Lords today, replying to Lord Denman and Earl Stanhope, Viscount Peel said it had been decided there should be a triumphal march of the overseas troops through London but pending the working out of particulars he was unable to announce the precise date. He would take into consideration whether the march should consist of complete units with guns, transports and everything.

Viscount Harcourt hoped that no time would be lost as thousands of Australians and Canadians are going home every day and he hoped that representatives of troops from the Crown Colonies, many of whom were colored, as from the West Indies, would be included in order to receive a tribute to the sacrifices they had made.

Viscount Peel said the Government quite appreciated the point that overseas troops included troops from the Crown Colonies.

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## How German Prisoners Are Treated In American Prison Camp



AMERICAN PRISON CAMP AT TOURS.

This is one of the photographs recently released by the Government showing the activities of the American Prison Camp at Tours, France, where many thousand German prisoners are being cared for. The prisoners are treated excellently, receive the best of food, have their own bands and enjoy all sorts of outdoor sports.

The photo shows the prisoners being supplied with chewing gum, tobacco and sweets.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 12.—A message received from Paris today announces:

The following authoritative statement was made here today:

At a meeting of the League of Nations Commission on Friday, April 11, the Japanese delegation proposed an amendment to the preamble of the Covenant, as follows: to insert after the words "by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations," an additional clause to read:

by the endorsement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals."

The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasized the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognized in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Ito.

Cairo Outwardly Quiet

London, April 11.—A message received from Egypt states that General Sir Edmund Allenby reports

that Cairo is outwardly quiet, but there is still some disturbance in the poorer quarter, where hooligans are showing animosity towards the Armenians and Greeks.

The new Ministers are in conference with representatives of the Government employees who recently struck work. The staff of the State railways has resumed work, excepting the men in the workshops.

The Provinces are reported to be quiet.

Releases Are Ordered

Cairo, April 7.—The proclamation issued by General Sir Edmund Allenby mentioned in the House of Commons on the 8th, orders the release of four deported Nationalist leaders, who are now permitted to leave Egypt.

The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

Mention was frequently made in the course of the discussion of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption.

(American Wireless)

Washington, April 12.—(Received from French Wireless Station).—Cable advices received from Paris

Friday said that more progress has been made in the Peace Conference in the last forty-eight hours than for the previous two weeks. Agreement was reached on all questions concerning reparations and indemnities

and Rhine frontiers and Poland, according to statements made by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George.

It is reported that the German delegates will be summoned to Versailles within two or three weeks.

The League of Nations commission adopted on Thursday a new section to the covenant specially providing that the Monroe Doctrine will not be affected by the provisions of the Covenant, a cable message received here today said.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bombay Grain Dealers Participate In Riot

Two Thousand Of Them Attack Office Of The Assistant Food Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bombay, March 27.—Disatisfaction among retail dealers of grain has resulted in rioting in which two thousand dealers armed with bamboo attacked the office of the Assistant Food Controller and assaulted a Parsi assistant.

A police inquiry is being held concerning the trouble. Up to the present there have been no arrests.

(American Wireless)

Washington, April 12.—(Received from French Wireless Station).—The J. P. Morgan Company today denied

the report that the Company was interested in a merchant shipping project with the Japanese.

(Morgan Company Denies Japanese Ship Deal)

to the Germans to be discussed privately. There will be no public meeting till the terms are practically agreed. The number of German delegates going to Versailles is expected to be so great that the hotels are inadequate and the Mayor of Versailles is negotiating with the owners of villas and chateaux in the vicinity to accommodate them.

#### Lloyd George Is Heard

Paris, April 6.—In an interview today Mr. Lloyd George emphatically declared that there was no difference of opinion amongst the negotiators but they were often faced with technical difficulties which could only be solved after thorough examination. For example, with regard to reparation the Allies had one common principle, namely, Germany must pay to the last penny that she is able to pay. But it is not sufficient to draft a Note and present it to the enemy. It is necessary to demand guarantees, to study methods of payment and be in a position to say to the enemy when he pleaded insufficiency of his resources that he must do this and give that.

That meant slow difficult work, which was complicated by the fact that the most capable experts were not agreed on the methods of liquidation or the assets to be collected.

Replies to a remark made by the interviewer that the public was unable to understand why, before everything else, Germany was not presented with a bill, and compelled first of all to acknowledge her debt, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Who says we are not doing that? Who says we have not decided to do it? Can people not wait until we have finished and judge of our work instead of our intentions? Let the public wait a few days; it will then be able to give its views, not on rumors but on facts."

Paris, April 9.—It is probable that Mr. Lloyd George will return to England next week to speak in the House of Commons on the 15th on the work of the Peace Conference, returning to Paris on the 16th.

#### Is Answer To Message

London, April 9.—Mr. Lloyd George's telegram to Mr. Kennedy Jones was in reply to a telegram signed by over 200 members of the House of Commons declaring that "the greatest anxiety exists owing to the persistent reports from Paris that the British delegates, instead of formulating the complete financial claims of the Empire, are merely considering what amount can be exacted from the enemy. Our constituents expect that the first action of the British delegates will be, as you have repeatedly stated in election speeches, to present the bill in full, to make Germany acknowledge the debt and then to discuss ways and means of payment."

This telegram was sent on the initiative of Mr. Kennedy Jones and seven other Unionists with a view to "strengthening the hands of the Prime Minister."

#### Question Of Epidemic

London, April 7.—In the House of Commons today Colonel Claude Lowther affirmed that the Commission comprising Mr. W. H. Houghton, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. Walde Long, which was appointed by the late Government to inquire into the capacity of the enemy to pay indemnities, reported that the enemy could, if given time, pay \$90,000,000.

#### Brussels May Be Seat

Paris, April 5.—M. Hymans, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that a committee consisting of Signor Orlando, Baron Makino and General Smuts has been appointed to consider the question of making Brussels the seat of the League of Nations.

Paris, April 10.—A high British authority repeats that all the outstanding questions have practically been settled. A plenary session will be held tomorrow afternoon which may be continued on the 12th.

#### PROPOSE AMALGAMATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

North China Insurance Co. And Union Insurance Society Make Provisional Plans

Amalgamation of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd. and the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. is possible in the near future if a provisional agreement entered into by their respective boards receives the endorsement of the shareholders.

The basis of the agreement is as follows:

1.—The Society to issue new Gold shares (out of their capital, which when authorized, will consist of \$2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares) of the nominal value of \$10 each on which the sum of \$4 will be paid up on each share) and allot them to the company's shareholders in exchange for their shares in the ratio of one and a half Gold shares in the Society for each one share in the Company.

2.—The Society, in addition to make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of 15 Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders.

Notices giving particulars of the arrangement are being sent out to shareholders and a meeting of the latter will be held later on. It is understood that the business of the North China company will be carried on as a separate entity, the head office continuing here.

#### Woman's Club Meets At The Carlton Today

The American Woman's Club will meet today at the Carlton Cafe when a program devoted to the works of American composers will be given under direction of the Music Department. The program will begin at 5 o'clock, new time, and tea will be served at 4.

#### Tells China's Position

(Reuters' Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—The following statement has been issued by the Peking Government:

The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to a comprehensive statement recently made to newspaper correspondents regarding Far Eastern affairs by a member of the Japanese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. Inasmuch as it is of equal importance for the public throughout the world to grasp thoroughly what are the fundamental views of the competent authorities in China regarding the solution of existing difficulties; particularly as the Chinese Government represents both by population and by territory three-quarters of the region of Eastern Asia, earnest attention is invited to the analysis that follows.

At the outset it may be frankly admitted that, prior to the Revolution of 1911 and the institution of the Republic, China had no very definite foreign policy beyond seeking to curtail the political ill-effects of her increasing contact with Western nations, the Manchu dynasty, as in the case of Japan of former days, being devoted to the policy of seclusion and unable to reconcile the principle of personal government with the desire of foreign nations to open up the country. Consequently, the history of the period prior to the inauguration of the Republic teems with clashes between China and foreign Powers, some resulting in warlike operations, others being peacefully settled.

Open Day For Russia

It serves no good purpose today to revive in detail bitter memories now that the great and benevolent conception of the League of Nations is softening international rivalries and substituting conciliation and compromise for the constant threat of war. But the Government of the Republic of China owes it to the nation from whom it derives its mandate, and to the memory of loyal officials of the past, to draw attention to the fact that when the present struggle in the Far East first reached its intense stage twenty-five years ago over the matter of Korea, the claims of suzerainty which the Manchu Government preferred and held to had long been universally admitted, the first Treaty which Korea ever negotiated with a Western Power—the American Treaty of 1882—being signed an American Ambassador and a Japanese Minister of War. Consequently, whilst the period of strife in the capital of Korea and in the provinces which preceded the actual outbreak of armed hostilities between China and Japan in 1894 necessarily clouds the whole issue, the statement made that China had started an offensive and Japan a defensive war is misleading, the incident which provoked warlike operations being the sinking by Japanese cruisers of the chartered British steamer Kowshing, carrying Chinese troops, who refused to surrender, and who were being transported as a reinforcement to offset the 20,000 Japanese troops who had already been landed.

In the settlement that followed this conflict, which was almost entirely fought on Chinese soil and in Chinese waters, Japan claimed from China not only the independence of Korea and the rich island of Formosa, but the cession of the strategically important Liaotung peninsula; and whilst public attention has been drawn by the Japanese Delegate to the fact that a Three Power intervention deprived Japan of the Liaotung, no mention is made of the cash indemnity of thirty million Taels which China paid Japan for this retrocession, in addition to the two hundred million Taels already agreed to as war indemnity—the whole amounting to nearly forty million pounds in gold being handed to Japan in London and constituting her gold-fund with which she established her present gold exchange standard.

Reference has been made to the territorial leases that followed this war, which are admitted by all historians to have been largely the cause of the Boxer outbreak in 1900. China in the instances referred to, simply yielded to force majeure. But in the case of one Power—England—the late Lord Salisbury, then British Foreign Secretary, publicly declared in Parliament in regard to Weihsien, leased for so long as Russia should hold Port Arthur, that British action had been dictated by the desire to hearten and encourage the Chinese people—this great statesman no doubt having in mind the instance of the temporary occupation of Port Hamilton in 1855 as a countermove against Russia. It is important to remember that these days of short memories that from the time that Muravieff first sailed down the Amur River in 1851, China was subject to unceasing pressure from the House of Romanoff; that this pressure was reflected not only in Manchuria, and in the maritime Province

ceded in 1860 and renamed the Primorsky—but in Korea as well, the incessant Russian intrigue contributing in no small degree to the former animosity existing between China and Japan.

It is naturally a matter of delicacy for the present Republican Government of China to deal with the mad acts of the Boxers in 1900, acts which lasted during two months and are comparable only to the Bolshevik excesses which have distressed all Europe for nearly two years. But prompted by the necessity to do justice to the memory of men who remained loyal to their duties, and bearing in mind the universal present demand of the Chinese people that the penalties and indemnities of the Boxer settlement, which have weighed down the country for nearly twenty years, be now remitted, the present Government ventures to recall that in 1900 two of the main points of the Chinese Foreign Office, in their earnest desire to stay the rise of popular violence, changed the terms of an Imperial Edict so that it read that all foreigners in the country should be protected instead of attacked—and suffered martyrdom in consequence; that in spite of the encouragement of princely members of the Manchu House to the mob, many civil and military officials both in the capital and in the provinces used their utmost efforts to defeat the mad plan of massacre and outrage; and that to this circumstance is due the fact that that a black chapter was not stained with universal tragedy.

Open Day For Russia

The general confusion which followed this upheaval gave Imperial Russia the excuse she had long coveted. The armed invasion of Manchuria and the rapid completion of the railway network, which was to have been a joint Russo-Chinese commercial enterprise but was turned into a military weapon, brought the war of 1904-5 between Russia and Japan. In the conflict in which China was deeply concerned since it was fought almost entirely on her own soil. Although by her Treaty with Japan of December 1905, China ratified the Portsmouth Treaty and transferred to Japan the unsurfact of the Port Arthur territory and the operating concession of the South Manchurian railways, she never ceased hoping that the evacuation of Manchurian territory would really be secured, Japan having pledged herself specifically under Article 2 of the supplementary Treaty of 1905 to remove her troops entirely so soon as China should have arranged with Russia a similar evacuation. Many years have elapsed since Japan gave that written, public undertaking; but the series of secret agreements, entered into by her with the now defunct Tsarist Government, largely as it would seem because of the abortive American proposal of a decade ago for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways, have defeated Chinese hopes. That the Republic of Russia, once intent on peace, had been established, will not fail to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of her neighbors is today confidently believed.

When war against Germany broke out in 1914 China was not unaware of the importance of the Kiaochow question and the necessity of securing her territory should not be used as a naval base by Germany. Consequently, the late President Yuan Shih-kai had commenced negotiations for the retrocession of the whole Kiaochow territory before he had knowledge of the fact that Great Britain had invoked the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that Japan was about to serve an ultimatum on Germany. The present Chinese Government feels strongly that it was an error on the part of those who now are her close and trusted Allies not to have requested her aid at the very commencement of the European war over the matter of Kiaochow. China, although admittedly surprised by the cataclysmic struggle, and with the precedent of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 in mind, when a mutual agreement the French and North-German war vessels then in Chinese waters maintained strict neutrality and even co-operated in police work, would willingly have taken in 1914 the decision of 1917—and at once neutralized the presence of the small armed German force of 4,000 men on her soil by

setting in motion the not inconsiderable army she had within striking distance. But in 1914 there were diplomatic conversations in Peking enjoining caution on her part, and it was no direct fault of hers that a great opportunity was missed.

When, later, President Yuan Shih-kai again clearly showed his willingness to participate in the great struggle, persistent efforts were made in certain quarters to defeat his plan; and consequently it was not until America's direct invitation of February, 1917, that China was able safely to take the action she had long contemplated. To reproach her today for three years of neutrality is seemingly to show cynicism.

Parallels Are Drawn

Since the Japanese Delegate to the Peace Conference has pointedly referred to the Twenty-one Demands, it is incumbent on the Chinese Government to draw attention to the fact that China's acquiescence to terms subversive of her good government was secured by means of an ultimatum to which she was forced to surrender because of the preoccupation of the world in the European war. It is a fact that the European powers, in their earnest desire to stay the rise of popular violence, changed the terms of an Imperial Edict so that it read that all foreigners in the country should be protected instead of attacked—and suffered martyrdom in consequence; that in spite of the encouragement of princely members of the Manchu House to the mob, many civil and military officials both in the capital and in the provinces used their utmost efforts to defeat the mad plan of massacre and outrage; and that to this circumstance is due the fact that that a black chapter was not stained with universal tragedy.

Open Day For Russia

The Chinese people, has not asked of Belgium one single concession or requested that she must be granted anything that others may not have.

These things are vital to the Chinese people who through the great recent development of their daily press and the great increase of daily telegraphic news are fully apprised of what is happening elsewhere in the world. They know full well how violation of the principle of nationality is alike injurious to both aggressor and victim; they have been taught how the whole political life of France had been poisoned by resentment over Alsace-Lorraine and how also the political life of Germany had been poisoned. It is consequently no exaggeration to declare that irredentism is already raising its head not only in Korea but in Manchuria and Shantung as well—foreign issues occupying all attention to the detriment of domestic advancement. The Chinese people know that their contribution to the war had been indeed small, although more was done; and although it might have been important, it might have been less important. But at least in the ten years of the thralldom of Chinese laborers England and France have recruited, and whose numbers could have been indefinitely increased without perceptibly affecting an inexpressible man-power. China showed something of the limitless possibilities her territories will offer when peaceful development and good fellowship have taken the place of foreign garrisons planted in her cities; when railways are no longer used as disruptive agencies; when publicly restored in honor, the policing of every district of her domain is confided to her own citizens and not given over to those who covet her potential wealth.

It is vital and imperative that these issues should be rightly measured in the public mind. Since the Revolution of 1911 and the adoption of Western principles of government China has given no legitimate opportunity to develop herself either politically or economically. Schemed often promoted by foreign influence, often torn her slender and modest progress, she has grown rich from the world-conflict, she herself has grown ever poorer. It is now she claims that a complete mandatory be given her to regulate her own destinies and to secure her true autonomy, it is because she is convinced that it is solely by this method that lasting peace and happiness can be brought to Eastern Asia and the ill-effects of the history of the past quarter of a century totally expunged.

1

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#### WING ON'S

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## ADVANCE INTO GERMANY IS DESCRIBED BY HAIG

Features Of Military Interest On Western Front Reviewed By Commander

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch dated March 21, describes the advance of the British forces into Germany and the occupation of the Cologne bridgehead, briefly reviews the chief features of military interest in the operations of the British armies on the Western front during the time he commanded them, and thanks the able and gallant officers who assisted him in his task. Dealing with the New Armies, Sir Douglas Haig says that the whole Empire may be proud of the achievement of building up successfully, in the very midst of war, great new armies on a more than continental scale and capable of beating the best troops of the strongest military nations before the war.

## Has Word For Allies

That we were able to accomplish this stupendous task was due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and the splendid work of our navy but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race everywhere in the world. In the outset lack of instinctive discipline placed our new troops at a disadvantage but during the last two years the discipline of all ranks of the New Armies, from whatever part of the Empire they came, was excellent.

"The universities and public schools of the Empire again proved that they are unrivaled in the formation of character, which is the rock of discipline. Not that the universities and public schools enjoy a monopoly in the qualities making good officers. The life of the British Empire generally proved sound under the severest tests and, while giving men whom it was an honor for any officer to command, it furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and all quarters of the world. Promotion has been entirely by merit and the highest appointments have been open to the humblest provided they had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge. Many instances could be quoted of men who from civil or comparatively humble occupations have risen to important commands. For example a school master, a lawyer, a taxicab driver and an ex-sergeant major have commanded brigades while an editor commanded a division."

## Praises Work Of Women

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig concludes with: "A very warm and sincere acknowledgment of the great debt of all ranks in the armies in France to our kinsmen and kinswomen of the British Empire for their unflinching support by thoughts, prayers and work throughout the long years of the war. Their trust and confidence never wavered and their labors never ceased. No sacrifices, hardships or privations were too great, provided that thereby the needs of the troops might be adequately supplied."

## Dr. Woods Welcomed Back In Tsingkiangpu

China Press Correspondent Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, April 9.—A large ovation was given Dr. James B. Woods of this place on his return from America today, the local Boys' School, hospital staff and a large number of friends, including many of the gentry of the city, coming to the launch terminal to meet him.

Dr. Woods has been in Tsingkiangpu twenty-seven days and during that time has built up a wonderful medical work with a constituency for many miles around. The present hospital building is a living monument to his untiring efforts and ability. He has been prominent in past years also in the distribution of famine relief, being chairman of the committee for this section.

A reception is to be held tomorrow morning by the Chinese in which several addresses of welcome will be given. We are all delighted to have "Mr. Four," (the name by which he is known among the Chinese) back with us again and he has been made aware of this by the firecrackers, happy greetings and smiles that are his on every side.

## Hand Jesselsen Over To Chinse Officials

Ingo Bernard Jesselsen, the German subject who evaded repatriation and was arrested last week when he came, disguised, into the Settlement, appeared on remand before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday and was ordered handed over to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with. He did not know whether the court could make the suggestion that he be interned. The Assessor stated that he hardly thought it was for the court to make the suggestion.

## Health Bill Passed In House Of Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 9.—In the House of Commons today the Ministry of Health Bill passed its third reading.

## Mrs. Lloyd George



MRS. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

A recent photograph of Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the British Prime Minister. Mrs. George is at present engaged in war relief work during the reconstruction period in England.

## SOOCHOW RED CROSS UNIT BACK FROM VLADIVOSTOK

## Enthusiastic Welcome Given Workers Who Did Yeoman Service In Siberia

China Press Correspondent

Soochow, April 14.—A few days ago the Soochow Red Cross unit came back home from their service in Vladivostok and were given a royal welcome by the whole of the Mission. We heard that they were to arrive at a fixed hour and long before that time a large and enthusiastic crowd had gathered and were eager to greet our returned heroines after a hard six months of service right in the midst of a very great need.

As their boats came in sight they were greeted by the roar of fire-crackers and as they got nearer the Soochow University Band played the Chinese and American national airs. As they landed they were welcomed with shouts of applause, showing clearly the great feeling of admiration for those who had gone to the front and done what many of us could not do, contribute directly to the winning of this great war for righteousness. After the welcome at the jetty, the whole party was invited to tea with the ladies of the Trueheart Home and spent a pleasant hour together.

Those who have returned are Miss Mary A. Hood, R. N., who was Supt. of Nurses in the Vladivostok Red Cross Hospital where the unit served during their stay in the North. Dr. Dau was in charge of the Medical ward for women. Dr. Van was Dr. Ethel Polk's First Assistant and Dr. Polk had charge of the Surgery in the Women's Department of the hospital. Miss Zung was in charge of the drug room for the institution. Misses Tsong, Chang, Kwan, and Tsung Senior Medical students and Mrs. Sung, and Misses Koo, Wong, Li, and Chang Senior Nurse students all rendered valiant service and gained valuable experience which will be of great use to them in their future practice. We are very proud of "our" unit and they well deserve the little rest that they will get now before starting back to regular work. Dr. Polk, Dr. Ingall and Miss Pitts are still in the North and will not return until later.

## British War Medal Design Is Approved

Commons Informed That It Will Be Issued To Men Whether Serving Or Discharged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps, Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, stated that the general War Medal had been decided and the design of the ribbon approved. The free preliminary issue would be made to all who were entitled to the medal whether they were serving or discharged.

## Visit Sullivan's Easter Egg Chicken Ranch

Largest display of Easter Eggs you ever saw. Eggs from 2½ cts. upwards.



Sullivan's Fine Candies  
No. 11 Nanking Road.

## British Bill Affects Marriages Of Soldiers

## Measure Before House Of Lords Widens Jurisdiction Of Certain Courts

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 10.—In the House of Lords today, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill, which passed its first reading, which provides, where a marriage has been contracted in the United Kingdom during the war by a member of the overseas forces, that a competent court in the district where the marriage occurred is empowered to entertain matrimonial proceedings by either party to the marriage.

The bill applies to the self-governing Dominions and also to any of His Majesty's possessions and protectorates.

## Ask For Dismissal Of Governors' Suit

## Counsel Make Application At Conclusion Of Action For Tls 300,000 Damages

A motion for the dismissal of the case brought in the Mixed Court by the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu against several local merchants was made yesterday when the prosecution concluded the presentation of its evidence. Judgment was reserved.

The motion was made by Mr. W. S. Fleming, representing Messrs. Hsin Hung-ting, prominent coal merchant; Chia Wu-ching, millionaire dye merchant, and Chia Tung-shun, and was endorsed by Messrs. R. T. Bryan, representing Wang Kuan-yu, manager of the Yung Mu Company, with which the contract was alleged to have been made, and John Hays, counsel for Li Ping-sung, a banker.

The motion was made on the ground that the plaintiffs had not produced sufficient evidence to show that Hsin, Chu, Chen and Li were partners and that they had failed to present any proof to substantiate their claim for the damages alleged to have been suffered through breach of contract. The damages claimed are Tls. 300,000. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs.

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## Shansi People Prosperous Under Benevolent Tuchun

Governor Writes And Circulates Books Instructing On Economics, Law And Religion

(China Press Correspondence)  
Hsingtung, Shansi, April 5.—It seems that our progressive Governor, Yen Hsi-shan, is determined to keep before the people of this province the need of progress and reform.

His latest device to accomplish this is an attractive poster, about 15x30 in. in size, lithographed in 5 colors. The central design is a portrait of the Governor between the flags of the Republic, and the printed matter is as follows:

Proclamation by Yen, the Tuchun and Governor of Shansi.

Three. Public. Peril. Opium Smoking! Foot Binding! Gambling!!! must be abolished.

Covetous officials! Filthy (i.e. bad) underlings (lower officials)! Vicious Gentry! and Local Rowdies! are a great evil to the people, and must be utterly exterminated in accordance with the Law.

In this way the Governor is educating the people not to tolerate abuses which formerly were considered inevitable, and advertises his own attitude towards them. This will doubtless have a most wholesome deterrent effect upon these classes of evildoers.

During the past year or two the Governor has been brought into much closer touch with the various parts of the province by the installation of the telephone. First the more important cities of the Province were connected up, but this spring even the more out-of-way districts are having the telephone installed.

### Ern Of Prosperity

Not for a quarter of a century has business been as brisk in this part of Shansi as it has been the past year. Many building operations are in progress, and workmen are in greater demand and get higher wages than in years before. This prosperity is without doubt largely due to the abolition of opium. When the poppy was being cultivated, farmers complained that, especially on irrigated land, no other crop could be made to pay. This was largely because the mass of the people were so poverty-stricken that they could afford to buy little beyond the opium which they could not do without. But now that the general level of prosperity has risen, the farmers find that they are making more money without growing the poppy than they did when growing it.

The officials have been encouraging the cultivation of cotton, and this city is becoming quite a cotton center. It is said that for a large part of the year winter the daily average of cotton shipped from here was about 20,000 cartons. It was harvest time for the carters, who got unprecedented prices for hauling goods to Yü-tze, the nearest point on the Shansi railroad. With so much traffic on the highway, congestion has been frequent and vexatious. It is to be hoped that our energetic Governor may soon give his attention to the problem of road building. If the highways were better graded, and kept in better repair, and, if, especially in the long narrow loess "gullies" where the congestion occurs most frequently, the roadway were widened at not too great intervals, so as to allow from 10 to 15 carts the possibility of passing each other, it would prove a great boon and help to reduce the high cost of sending freight to the railroad.

During the past months many temples have been pulled down in this neighborhood. Confucian temples and temples of the God of War are excepted, also Buddhist and Taoist temples with priests to care for them, though where these have large holdings of land and buildings they must give up a part. The officials have exhorted the people to take these measures in order to secure funds for the comprehensive program of compulsory education, which program is to be brought to a completion by the 10th year of the Republic. No doubt the temples are regarded as public property, and no infringement of personal religious liberty is intended; and while there has been a little grumbling among the people, yet they are taking it very good-naturedly, realising, perhaps, that changes are inevitable and that the object of education is a worthy one; and that, if the temples are not used for this purpose, the money for education will have to be raised by them in other ways. In the district of Sinen

(Pingyangfu) the work has nearly been completed, but in our district the work has only begun.

### Placate Idol

Near the writer's house there was an old temple which has been neglected and in disrepair for years. Last week workmen began to pull it down over the big idol's head. Let the idol should pour out his vengeance upon them, the workmen, Pilate-like, figuratively washed their hands by beating the temple gong and, accompanied by the din of fire-crackers, worshipped him, assuring him they were only carrying out the magistrate's instruction, and they besought him not to be angry with them!

Near the big idol and his smaller companions sit there amidst heaps of brick-bats, a sight to behold! The initial fear of the idol's vengeance was soon dissipated, for one man has been seen sitting on the idol's head! As I write rain is threatening, and one out of pity, or in irony, he placed a tile on the old idol's pane to afford him some protection from the elements. A few days rain will dissolve him into his "mother earth" and lay bare his "bones" of sticks and straw.

The people are thus in a measure being weaned from their gods, these are, alas! no indications that they are turning to God, and the danger is that atheism may become rampant, in which case their god would be more powerful than their idols. Well would it be if they should heed the Governor's exhortation in his book, "Ren Ming Su Chih" (What the public ought to know), where he says: "Everyone must fear God, the law, and the sanctions of society. Think of the unfathomable wonders above, of the earth beneath, in all their variety! How can it be possible that there is no God? How else could there be this great creation? You all worship a tablet inscribed, The true Lord of Heaven, earth, the three regions, ten directions and ten thousand spirits?" What do the two words, "True Lord" mean? They refer to God. In the Book of Poetry it says, "God is near you, don't have a double heart!" That is to say, God is omnipresent and none of men's thoughts or actions can be hidden from His eyes. There are many references to God in the classics, from which it is evident that the ancients new and worshipped God. This is the true doctrine that Confucius taught. People of the present day read Confucius' books and say they reverence Confucius, but still they do not know to worship God—this truly is forgetting the whole basis of things."

The Governor's book referred to above is a pamphlet of 100 odd pages, of which 2,700,000 copies, according to the preface, have been issued for free distribution. The book contains eight chapters on various subjects of vital interest to the people. If your readers have not seen a review of this book, I am sure they will be interested in the following summary of its contents:

### Contents Of Book

Chapter I treats of "Public Virtue," and how to foster it. (a) Fidelity. (b) Reliability. (c) Progressiveness. (d) Solidarity.

Chapter II deals with "Public Intelligence," and how to promote it. (a) Government Education. (b) Attending Lectures and Reading Papers. (c) Reading Proclamations. (d) Studying the Penal Code.

Chapter III discusses "Public Wealth," and means of increasing it. (a) Planting Trees. (b) Growing Cotton. (c) Planting Mulberry Trees and Sericulture. (d) Fertilizers. (e) Sugar Production. (f) Hemp Culture. (g) Rotation of Crops. (h) Stock Raising. (i) Spinning and weaving. (j) Various forms of commercial partnerships and corporations. (k) Prevention of Famines.

Chapter IV treats of the "Family," and how to promote its welfare, and

## Chosen To Pilot U.S. Plane In Transatlantic Flight



COMMANDER John N. Towers, of the United States Navy, who has been selected by the naval officials to pilot the American plane which will attempt the first transatlantic flight. The flight is to be made soon, according to the present plans. The giant seaplane N. C.-1, now at the Rockaway Naval Station, New York, has been selected for the trip.

speaks of abuses which, if corrected, will tend to increased health, harmony and happiness, and incidentally he points out the futility of geomancy, which is often responsible for the dead being kept unburied for so long. This chapter deals with (a) The Home Training. (b) The Education of Girls. (c) Independence. (d) The Things to Fear (i.e. God, the Law, and the Sancton of Society). (e) Industry. (f) Economy. (g) Thrift. (h) Against Foot-building. (i) Against early Marriages. (j) Against Opium. (k) Against Gambling. (l) against evil Marriage and Funeral Customs.

Chapter V. treats of "Society" and its requirements. (a) Mutual Protection. (b) Public Hygiene. (c) Religious Liberty. (d) Public Elections.

Chapter VI. deals with the "Government" and what the people owe it. (a) Patriotism. (b) The flag and the national song. (c) Registration. (d) Thirty-seven important prohibitions. (e) Lawsuits. (f) The accusation of

corrupt officials. (g) Respecting the Military and Police Forces.

Chapter VII. deals with the "World" and our relations with it. (a) The World. (b) The Races. (c) The Treaties. (d) Treatment of Foreigners. (e) Lessons from the European War.

Chapter VIII. gives (a) a map of the world, (b) map of Shansi Province with explanations.

Each of the above topics is treated in a brief, popular manner in such a way as to make the people talk and think. The book is being explained to the people by their village leaders and school teachers, and it is made a text book in the schools.

I must translate the fine paragraph on religious liberty:

"Now, what is Religious Liberty? It is simply that the people of China, whether they be Confucian, Buddhist, Taoist, Mohammedan, Catholic, or Protestant, are given equal freedom in following their religions. But in order to be considered good religious people they must do what is right and not what is wrong."

"The foreigners who come to China to do missionary work also all expect people to do what is right. Some of us Chinese do not understand this. Those who are in the churches and outwards frequently have differences and get into difficulties, but it should be known that religious work is for the purpose of inducing men to do good, and religion is for the purpose of producing good men. The Buddhists are Chinese, the Confucianists and Taoists without any difference whatever. No matter what religion you belong to, you should love and respect each other and make no distinctions. All should attend to their duties. If they do not attend to these duties they are law breakers, and no matter what religion they profess, their crime will be dealt with in the same manner."

The book shows the Governor to be a man of broad sympathies and sane views, who has the welfare of his people at heart. It is sure to do good.

The Governor has also published a digest of penal laws, also a book of instructions for the heads of villages. Thus the people are being taught their rights and privileges as well as their duties and this will make former oppressive irregularities in legal procedure increasingly impossible.

In this connection it is instructive to note that when the Chinese wish to reach the masses with a message, they choose Mandarin rather than Wenzhi for their medium. The Governor, in the preface of his book, says that every leaf in the book cost 35.40 for the edition published, and yet he was ready to pay this price rather than to write in the more obscure Wenzhi. The book for the heads of villages is also in simple Mandarin. The same principle was observable in the newspapers and proclamations issued during the Re-

volutionary year, which were especially intended to move the masses, and is also seen in the simple style of the present-day proclamations as compared with those of the Manchu regime. In Chapter II, section 3, of his book the Governor says, "Formerly the proclamations issued by the officials were mostly written in Wenzhi and not easily understood. Most of the people did not know what the proclamations said. In issuing Proclamations I have changed to the vernacular dialect." Is there not a lesson here for the Christian propagandist?

### BANDITS IN SHANTUNG

(China Press Correspondence)

Laichow, Shantung, April 1.—The soldiers stationed here have been very active for the last few days. There is a decided German flavor in the high "goose step" which they are practicing. It is not known that this activity has any connection with the disturbance just north of here. At the little port on the northern shore of Shantung called Shih Hu Twei on last Friday there landed from a boat that came over from Manchuria about seventy men. They went into shops and inns and took some twenty of the most substantial men, and carried them off to Manchuria, waiting for the friends of the captives to ransom them. We do not know if these bandits have encouragement on the other side, but one can say with pretty good assurance that over here they meet with little to discourage their outlawry; and yet our military are diligent in drilling.

Wheat is coming out nicely, in spite of the dry weather. A good rain is badly needed just at this time.

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## GERMAN MISSIONARIES DISCUSSED IN COMMONS

Their Activities In Far East  
Known To Government,  
It Is Asserted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Hallwood, who alleged that great harm has been done to British interests in India and the Far East by the seditious efforts of German missionaries and asked if they were specially exempted from deportation, Mr. Harmsworth referred to the answer given by the Secretary of State for India on July 1 "so far as India was concerned, since when the situation has not changed in any way."

He added that the Government was aware of the political activities of certain German missionaries in the Far East but it was open to doubt whether British interests had been greatly harmed by them. The question of the exemption of German missionaries in China from repatriation was being considered and His Majesty's Minister in Peking has been instructed to press for the repatriation of those whose attitude had rendered them obnoxious during the time of the war.

## Houseboy Joy Rider Runs Down Policeman

Steals Master's Car, Camouflages Number And Winds  
Up In Court

An instance of the surreptitious "joy riding" of Chinese servants in their masters' motor cars developed a Mixed Court sequel yesterday when a boy employed by Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson was given four months' imprisonment in consequence of a Sunday night excursion. The boy ran down a policeman and knocked over two occupied rickshaws during his ride.

The defendant, who was employed as No. 2 boy by Mr. Ferguson, secured the key to the garage and took the car out after his master had gone to sleep. Before starting out he took the precaution of pasting a piece of black paper over the first figure of the car's license number, transforming it from 561 to 56. Traveling on the wrong side of Avenue Edward VII at a high rate of speed the car was signaled to stop by Chinese Police Constable 864 at the corner of Yunnan Road. The driver paid no heed to the signal and crashed into the two rickshaws, which were crossing the street, throwing the occupants to the pavement and knocking the policeman down. The boy pleaded guilty and said that he had driven a car only once before. Chief Inspector Kinnipley told the court that this sort of "joy riding" happened often but seldom came to the notice of the police and he asked for a severe sentence.

## Rosenstock's Gazetteer

Rosenstock's Gazetteer and Commercial Directory of China for 1919 is now off the press and subscribers requiring their copies promptly are requested to send for them to the office of the publishers, 4 Canton Road. The volume is compiled with its usual care and efficiency and includes its usual comprehensive fund of commercial, industrial and residential information. It contains a complete alphabetical list of business firms and personnel, directories of municipal offices, public and private schools, missions, clubs and other associations, foreign residents of each city, classified business directories of the principal treaty ports and Hongkong and wide general information. An innovation this year is the inclusion of a lithographed copy of the latest official postal map of China.

## Production Figures Of B.W.W.A. Announced

Nearly 60,000 Garments And  
Hospital Supplies Made Here  
In Three Months

Garments and hospital supplies totaling 61,221 articles, of which 59,729 came from the local workrooms, have been manufactured by the British Women's Work Association in China in the last three months, according to the B.W.W.A. report issued yesterday. Statistics concerning rolled bandages and war dressings will be published as soon as the requisition of 27,000 articles for the American Red Cross is finished.

The rooms occupied by the War Dressings Department for two years and three months were closed last week but the depot at the British Supreme Court will be kept open and the making of garments continued.

Eleven cases containing 1,535 garments valued at \$2,180 were shipped to Vladivostok on the Montague and officers and men sailing on the steamer were supplied with 1,120 gifts from the B.W.W.A.

The matter of making the B.W.W.A. a permanent branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild has been laid over until July when advices are expected from London.

Because of the large contribution of \$22,150 made by Jewish and Indian merchants of Shanghai, the total subscriptions to the B.W.W.A. during the week was \$23,355.07 and Taels 10. Hankow subscribed \$1,000 of this amount.

## Increased Pensions Urged In Commons

Action Is Suggested To Benefit  
Government Employees In  
West Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Hurd urged an increase in the pensions of West African civil servants in view of the dearness of living.

Mr. L. C. Amery replied that the pensions of West African civil servants were calculated on a specially liberal basis and therefore there was no special reason for treating West African pensioners more favorably than those of other Colonies, but Lord Milner was well aware of the difficulties of pensioners, owing to the rise of prices and he was consulting the Governments of the Colonies generally on the matter.

## Tientsin Arranging For Daylight Saving

Will Probably Set Clocks An  
Hour Ahead On  
April 30

Tientsin has practically decided to adopt the daylight saving system and set the clock forward an hour as Shanghai has done, according to latest reports from the northern port.

The present plan is to put the clocks ahead on April 30. The daylight saving scheme has been under consideration by the General, British and American Chambers of Commerce in Tientsin and their respective executive committees have all endorsed the idea. Peking and other places are also considering the system.

Shanghai spent Sunday and yesterday getting used to the new hours, which went into effect with relatively little confusion. Numbers of the Chinese were slow to alter their time-pieces, which led to some mixups in the matter of appointments, but yesterday most of the clocks, in the Central district at least, were recording summer time.

## GENERAL SMUTS' MISSION SUBJECT OF COMMENT

Impossible To Reach Agreement  
With Magyar Bolsheviks,  
Paris Paper Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 9.—General Smuts has arrived at Budapest.

Paris, April 10.—The *L'Echo de Paris*, referring to General Smuts' mission to Hungary, says that the fact cannot be disguised that an understanding with Magyar Bolsheviks would have induced the Entente to treat with Russian Bolsheviks but the weakness of the governing authority and the uncompromising character of Magyar Bolsheviks made it clear, after a few hours, that it was impossible to arrive at any agreement with it.

## K. Of C. Night At Lyceum

Last night the Frawleys gave an amusing farce "Mary's Ankle" and although it went with every bit as great a swing as on Saturday night the principal appealing thing about the show was the presence of some two hundred service men in the stalls. This proved to be the first Knights of Columbus night and all those gallant fellows were there at the invitation of that great fellowship. Many other nights and even bigger entertainments are looked forward to by the enthusiastic Garry McGarry.

"Everybody welcome, everything free, for the men here and over the seas," is the cry of the Knight of Columbus. Mr. McGarry is in Shanghai in a triple capacity. He is not only a member of the Frawley Company, but he also carries with him that great war picture entitled "America's Answer" and he is the first courier of the Knights of Columbus to the Orient and Siberia. And who are these good folk? Well, they have the very hearty support of Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, General Pershing and also of the Y.M.C.A. The band of Catholic workers are out to help everybody who helps in the war. Activities have ceased—or they ought to have—in Europe and so attention has turned to Siberia. The Knights have their forerunner out here in the person of McGarry and he is preparing now to carry joys and recreations to the troops up there in the cold.

Some time ago he left the Frawley Company to go back to America and join up. He was kept waiting, and during the interval he was engaged by Thomas Ince for the *Louis Vaneau* picture and it was while preparing this that he nearly lost his life through the unexpected appearance of the U.S. Submarine F-4, the accident being caused by the chamber containing the torpedo about to be fired, filling too rapidly with water. The quick action of the captain saved the crew but McGarry was caught in the wireless apparatus as the boat was sinking. He managed to extricate himself and was later pulled aboard the launch after having been given up for dead.

Later he was especially chosen to carry on entertainment work among service men and to this end was sent out to the Orient with pictures and plays. He has already been busy and beside showing films in the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and three times locally on the Wilmington, he has arranged to show "America's Answer" at Tokio under the auspices of the United States Embassy.

McGarry is leaving Shanghai with the Frawleys on Thursday but only for a brief season. He has been making arrangements for a big farewell night here on May 2 at one of our prominent places of amusement, and he has called to his aid all kinds of talent. Mrs. Isenman, Mr. Brown, a famous pianist, some excellent dancers will all help to back up the

Frawleys in eccentric frolics. He is endeavoring to put on a show that will rival some of the famous Lambs Nights.

Tonight the Frawleys give "Commissar Clay," a powerful drama, for the first time in Shanghai.

## Gunboat Ball Teams Carded To Play Today

Eicano And Villalobos Nines To  
Meet; Wilmington Beats  
The Palos

The ball teams of the gunboats Eicano and Villalobos are scheduled to engage this afternoon at the Race Course, weather being favorable.

There was quite a collection of fans on hand Sunday to watch the Wilmington palomers stage a ninth inning trimming for the men of the Palos by pouring in four runs and the Palos had tied up the score. The result at the final game 9 to 8. Pressey and Lavie formed the victors' battery while Reynolds and Prather did the honors for the Palos. Reynolds went along nicely and was entitled to commendations for he clouted out a home run which should and would have won his game for him had not the team blown in the last stage. The umping was done in satisfactory style by Crow, Pomeroy and Brislow.

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## Shanghai Rifle Association

Charity Cup Competition

The Shanghai Charity Cup competition will be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association on April 27 at 2 p.m. The competition is open to all members of the Defense Forces, including members of the S.R.A., and any Govern-

ment viewed rifles or sights may be used. The ranges are 200, 300 and 500 yards. Bisley, one sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance. Non-members of the S.R.A. will be posted in "A" class and members who are in "B," "C," and "D" classes will receive an allowance of 3, 5 and 7 points respectively on their aggregate scores. The entrance fee is \$1, the whole proceeds

going to the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America. Entries close on April 25 at noon.

The April monthly competitions of the S.R.A. will be held at 3 p.m.

April 27 in conjunction with the Charity Cup shoot. The scores made

at 200 and 300 yards will count for

the first and those made at 300 and

500 yards on the second monthly competition.

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WEATHER  
Strong northerly winds along the  
whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 15, 1919

The Lenten Season  
ENT began in 1919 with the  
Christian world bound together  
by bonds stronger than any which  
have united its sectarian sub-divi-  
sions at any time in the past, com-  
ments the New York Sun. For five  
years there has been co-operation be-  
tween various denominations for a  
common purpose such as has never  
before been seen. In the blazing  
furnace of necessity, lighted and  
kept burning by war, differences of  
creed have been put to one side,  
ignored, relegated to a position of  
inconspicuousness, and the strength  
of every church has been devoted to  
the attainment of a single object, a  
just peace in the endurance of which  
men of all beliefs and men of no be-  
lief might have confidence.

It required only a short time after  
the war began for followers of the  
Prince of Peace to comprehend the  
meaning of the assault militarism  
made on the world in 1914. Two  
philosophies were in mortal conflict.  
Might had proclaimed its power and  
intended to rule the world. Victory  
for its skilled hosts meant, if not the  
destruction of the authority of Chris-  
tianity, certainly the impairment of  
that authority in a degree fatal to  
its larger usefulness in the affairs of  
men. This menace Christianity  
fought; the defense of the spiritual  
against the onslaught of the material  
its leaders recognised as particularly  
their duty.

It cannot be the fellowship, the un-  
derstanding, the deep attachments  
which have been fostered in this  
period of stress and sacrifice will be  
without their effect in the future.  
The generation to which the virtues  
of tolerance and generosity were  
taught on the battlefield will not for-  
get them in civil life. Fathers will  
transmit something of them to their  
offspring. Sectarian disputes will  
not disappear; they should, however,  
for a time at least, be more tem-  
perate, less acrimonious, than they  
have been in the past. The project  
for a world conference of churches,  
in aid of which a large delegation of  
the clergy left the United States last  
month, may indeed not immediately  
produce the effects the more opti-  
mistic expect, but it is significant  
of the feeling among men of re-  
sponsibility in religious work, and  
it is indicative of the temper of the  
world that this movement, which  
antecedes the war, has been greatly  
strengthened in the chastening years  
from which mankind is now emerg-  
ing.

## Topics In Brief

A profit is not without honor save  
at the expense of one's country.  
*Greenville Piedmont.*

No beer, no work, may sound striking,  
but it will come up against the  
much older law, no work, no bread.—  
*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Those who criticized Wilson for  
going across should wait to see whether  
he put it across.—*Cleveland Press.*

Life for Germany is just one armis-  
tance after another.—*New York Evening  
Post.*

If you think your income tax is a  
hardship, picture what you would  
have been up against had William  
Hohensolern won the collectionship  
job.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Germany wishes it distinctly to be  
understood that she signs the armistice  
terms only because she is helpless.  
That is entirely satisfactory to the  
rest.—*Baltimore American.*

## Woman's Voice In The Peace Conference

By Elizabeth Robins

During those weeks of national and  
international preparations for the  
Peace Conference, the feminist papers  
put forth claims for the inclusion of  
women among the delegates.

Neither the claims nor the grounds  
of their public utility were reflected in  
the general press.

This short-sighted neglect makes  
more difficult for the public, and for  
the various Governments, an approach  
to the understanding of a great factor in  
peace settlement.

Apart from this attitude on the  
part of the general press (or perhaps  
one should say largely because of it),  
we have been treated to the spectacle  
of a good part of the world passionately  
seeking peace, yet allowing the  
authorised advocates to leave out of  
the discussions the chief peace asset.

In a more rationally ordered world  
women would no more demand repre-  
sentation at the Conference, as  
women, than writers as writers or  
cooks as cooks. The world being not  
rationally ordered as yet, women  
having had no chance even to compete  
for, let alone hold, those offices by  
virtue of which men are sent to the  
Peace table, a quite different case  
exists for the representation there of  
women. Not only are they one-half  
of the world. They are precisely the  
half most concerned to see the bar-  
barism of war done away for ever.  
Yet even what they have done in the  
war seems not to have opened men's  
eyes to women's value for peace.

That the Germans appear in this to  
be wiser than we can little flatter  
English and American self-esteem.  
Not only women's contribution to the  
peace question, but women's contribu-  
tion to all affairs envisaged by the  
Central Government, is invited and  
listened to by our late enemies.  
Thirty-six German women have seats  
in the National Assembly. Austrian  
women are sitting in a similar Parlia-  
ment.

At Berlin the German Majority So-  
cialist, Hermann Muller, declared,  
"War is impossible for Germany for  
another 20 to 30 years." Because of the  
severity of the peace terms? Not  
"Because the women voters are  
against war."

With Herr Muller proposes to do  
with those German insistents upon  
peace after putting up with their  
hampering vote for 20 to 30 years he  
owns not indicate.

We envy Germany her assured  
true. Women all over the world will  
recognise in this first politically or-  
ganised body of peace opinion a better  
bulwark against war than armaments,  
or even than covenants framed and  
ratified by men alone. For the old  
and weary earth has seen these things  
before—and seen them pass in blood  
and ruin.

The last four years have taught  
women that to love peace isn't enough.  
They must put their women spokes-  
men in a position where their voices  
can be heard. In a position where  
their views can take effect.

Women must do this not only for  
their own sake, and for the sake of  
men. They must take on themselves

the ineluctable duty for sake of the  
children.

Women have no right to blame men  
for failing to act upon opinions, how-  
ever sound, however irrefutable, if  
those opinions have not been properly  
formulated and sufficiently urged. But  
time presses. At the world-pace of  
these days, to gain a week may be of  
more importance to the race than to gain  
a 100 years in times gone by.

In the exigency that confronts  
civilisation (even if Parliaments rather  
than Cabinets were free to take action)  
women could not wait for the con-  
stituency nursing and routine prepara-  
tion necessary under the old order to  
secure these seats which one day  
men will occupy. Economy of time  
is, more than it ever was, economy of life.  
The readiest means must serve.

Women find something touching in the  
joy with which the news of Mrs.  
Fawcett's presence in Paris was hailed  
among women.

She was not bidden to the Peace  
Conference. She was not even sent  
to Paris by the unanimous choice of  
her own sex. Yet the knowledge that  
she was there brought hope to many.  
A hope that seemed justified.

Miss Fawcett and the head of the  
French suffragettes had a deputation  
to the French Prime Minister. He con-  
fessed, "As a matter of principle," he  
confessed, "it is impossible not to grant  
women the same rights as men." He  
then proceeded to offer a proposal that  
should enable women representatives  
of the Allied nations to attend those  
Commissions of the Peace Conference  
which might deal with the interests of  
women and children. We are not  
surprised to hear that M. Clemenceau  
thinks a line can be drawn between  
men's interests in peace and those of  
women and children.

But this was perhaps only the  
cautious French version of the wider  
resolution which we now learn Presi-  
dent Wilson, before leaving Paris,  
agreed to move at the Peace Con-  
ference:

That a special Commission of the  
Plenipotentiaries of the Peace Con-  
ference should be established to con-  
sider women's international questions,  
and that to it shall be added a com-  
mission of women, selected by societies  
represented at the Super-Allied Con-  
ference of Women's Suffrage Societies  
in consultation with other women's  
organisations.

Our sympathies go out to President  
Wilson in his new and greater task of  
harmonising the peace views in his  
own country. The League of Nations  
has enemies in America, many and  
powerful. If President Wilson is to  
make a success of his advocacy of the  
Paris Covenant, he must give his  
the chief defect in the program  
is the stoutest supporters have not yet  
been mobilised. In the President's  
own country the greatest living soldier  
in the army of Peace has no commission.  
Jane Addams should have sat  
beside Mr. Wilson in Paris. She  
should be instantly enlisted for the  
stiffer fight at home.

For centuries men have preached  
peace. The new preaching will have  
no more lasting effect than the old,  
unless peace making and (colossal,  
more difficult task!) peace-keeping  
are part of the recognised business  
of women.

## The German Islands In The Pacific

The German islands in the north  
Pacific of which so much is being  
said at the present time, are ex-  
tremely near neighbors of the United  
States. A lecture on the commercial  
geography of the Pacific just delivered  
in the Educational Department of  
The National City Bank of New  
York shows that the three groups  
of German islands in the north  
Pacific, the Carolines, the Ladrones  
and the Marshalls, numbering  
over 600 islands, islets and unin-  
habited rocks, stretch from the eastern  
frontage of the Philippines to within  
a comparatively short distance of our  
Hawaiian Islands, with our own  
islands of Guam, Wake and Midway  
lying at the immediate north and our  
tiny island of Tutuila with the  
finest harbor in the Pacific lying  
at the immediate south.

The Carolines and Ladrones Islands,  
said the lecturer, were bought by  
Germany from Spain in 1899 for  
the sum of \$4,000,000, the only  
island in the two groups which was  
not passed over to Germany having  
been our island of Guam, of which  
the United States had taken pos-  
session in the preceding year, during  
our war with Spain. The Caroline  
group is so closely identified geo-  
graphically with the Philippines that  
they were for many years called the  
"New Philippines" Islands, and the  
westernmost of the group lies only  
about 500 miles off the eastern frontage  
of our Philippine Islands. In  
the Ladrones group, also lying  
comparatively near to our Philippine  
Islands, all of the islands forming the  
group, except our own island of  
Guam, was passed over to Germany  
by Spain in the sale of 1899 already  
noted. While Guam is the largest  
single island in the group, the others,  
many of which are inhabited and  
important commercially, lie within  
a comparatively few miles of  
Guam. The Marshalls group which  
lies east of the Caroline and Ladrones  
groups, but really forms a part of  
the great chain of islands stretching  
from the Philippines toward our  
Hawaiian group, lies about 300 miles  
south of our Wake Island, 900 miles  
south of our Midway Island, about  
750 miles north of our island of  
Tutuila, and extends eastward to  
within about 2,000 miles of our  
Hawaiian group. Thus the group of  
German islands in the north Pacific  
is in fact surrounded by the Ameri-  
can flag with our Philippines on the

west, Guam, Wake and Midway at  
the north, Tutuila at the south and  
our Hawaiian group at the east.

The population of the three  
groups, the Carolines, the Ladrones  
and the Marshalls, is about 75,000 and  
the commerce about \$3,000,000 per  
annum, the exports being chiefly  
copper and phosphates, though quan-  
tities of coffee, rice, sugar, tobacco  
and indigo are produced by the na-  
tives for domestic use. The cur-  
rently used is largely of shells.

One extremely interesting feature  
of the Marshalls and Ladrones groups  
is found in the megalithic monu-  
ments, the work of a pre-historic  
population which apparently existed  
in much greater numbers than at  
present, the reduced population at  
present being due in part at least  
to the fact that these islands are  
slowly subsiding, and the areas re-  
mainning above the water being  
steadily but slowly reduced. These  
cyclopean structures include in some  
cases rows of evenly placed pillars  
with bowl shaped capitals, and in  
other islands great stone structures  
forming a massive quadrangle 200  
feet on each side with inner courts  
and raised platforms, the stone walls  
being from 20 to 40 feet in height  
and from 8 to 18 feet in thickness,  
made in many cases of stone which  
must have been brought by boats  
or rafts a distance of 30 miles. There  
are also numerous ancient canals  
from 30 to 100 feet wide, especially  
in certain islands of the Caroline  
group, giving to the islands in which  
they exist the title of the "Pacific  
Venice."

The number of American islands  
in the area in question, including the  
Philippines at the west, Guam, Wake  
and Midway at the north, Tutuila  
at the south, and the Hawaiian  
group on the east, is nearly three  
times as many as the six hundred  
odd comprising the German group,  
since the number of islands, islets  
and uninhabited rocks in our Philip-  
pine group alone numbers 1,650,  
which with the addition of the small  
islands and islets of the Hawaiian  
group would bring the total to ap-  
proximately three times as many as  
the German group, while the popula-  
tion of our islands in the circle sur-  
rounding this German group aggre-  
gates approximately ten millions and  
having a commerce of \$300,000,000  
per annum, three-fourths of which  
occurs with the United States.

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919

Federal Incorporation Law  
For Americans In China

The Bulletin of the American  
Chamber of Commerce makes the fol-  
lowing statement on a subject of  
great interest to all Americans in  
China:

The American Chamber of Commerce  
of China has sent out a draft  
of a law to provide for the incor-  
poration of American companies en-  
gaged in foreign trade. The draft  
follows the lines of a bill (S. 194) introduced  
in the United States Senate by Mr. Fletcher at the instance  
of the Secretary of Commerce. The original draft was taken by Mr. Charles Denby, late Consul General at Shanghai and now Special Assistant of the Department of State, to Shanghai, where it was submitted to the American Chamber of Commerce, and in its present form it is the result of the labors of a committee that amended it so as to conform to the requirements of American business in China. The necessity for such legislation arises from the fact that under existing American laws there is no machinery for the incorporation of companies for the special purpose of foreign trade, and companies organised in overseas commerce are compelled to incorporate under the laws of the various States with their frequently conflicting regulations. It is part of the argument of the Chamber that in the period of reconstruction and competition for foreign trade, following the war, America must be ready to hold and develop its share in the foreign commerce of the world if its citizens are to minimise the financial burden they are called upon to bear and are to have a field for the increased manufacturing activity they have developed and the shipping they have built.

Broadly speaking, there is no reason why citizenship as applied to public companies should differ from the citizenship of individuals as to their status abroad. Thus it would seem to be much better for a company which is now the artificial creature of a legislature to be a citizen of the United States abroad rather than the citizen of New Jersey. Connecticut or whatever State may have granted its charter. The public companies of the United States incorporated under charters of any of the forty-eight States of this Union are handicapped not only by a lack of uniformity in the acts under which they do business but by the fact that the legal decisions which readily apply to a charter granted by a neighboring State. This is doubly unfortunate because no act for the incorporation of public companies is ever perfect as it is placed on the statute books. It is in all cases subject to modification and interpretation by judicial decision for a period of years after it is enacted. Since every such decision tends to perfect the act as originally passed, it would seem to be theoretically possible to arrive at a perfect Corporation Act, but it would also theoretically require forty-eight times as long to perfect American corporation law as to perfect an act uniform for the whole country.

It is essential for the proper conduct of business abroad, particularly in China, that corporate powers granted to a company should be granted with a view to the conditions under which the business must be transacted. The present American system of creating American companies which go abroad to do business, without a charter especially devised for the relations to the community amid which they are to settle, and without proper provision for trustworthy audit and proper control, is manifestly improper. It is confidently claimed that we should find a ready accession of foreign capital in the form of subscription to the stock of American companies if these companies were endowed with national rather than with State citizenship.

As commercial conditions exist in China, the Chinese are much in-  
ever he goes in China is bound to  
preserve a certain amount of dignity.  
We must consider the dignity  
of a man who represents this coun-  
try in a foreign town like Shanghai,  
which is the eastern capital as far  
as that is concerned, except diplomatic-  
ally Peking is, for more people from  
all over the world go to Shanghai  
than to all the other cities in China.

Mr. Spencer. Will the Senator  
from Delaware yield for a question?

Mr. Saulsbury. Certainly.

Mr. Spencer. Judge to whom  
you refer is Judge Lobinger?

Mr. Saulsbury. Yes.

Mr. Spencer. I hope the Senator  
will allow me to say that Judge  
Lobinger is one of the highest class men in  
the judiciary of the United States. He  
is a gentleman and a scholar and a  
lawyer, and whatever his own  
judgment was as to the need of the  
situation would certainly be entirely  
conclusive upon me.

Mr. Saulsbury. I will say to the  
Senator he bears that reputation  
where he is serving. Among the  
many foreign courts I have under-  
stood that the American court in  
Shanghai is the most highly regard-  
ed.

## Tile Stocks in Shanghai

Messrs. Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s

Plain,  
Encaustic  
and  
Vitreous  
PAVEMENTS  
in numerous  
designs

PLAIN  
ENAMELS  
in Sixty Colours  
Fender Kerbs  
Skirtings,  
Mouldings, etc.  
White Glazed  
and  
in Colours

Sole Agents: William Jacks & Co. No. 1, Hang Lung Road, Shanghai  
Telephone: Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS SHANGHAI"

"CORRECT" GREEN BOWLS  
A CHALLENGE

We claim and are ready to prove by practical demon-  
stration that the special methods adopted and exclusively used  
by us for making BOWLS produce a more accurate bias,  
and a truer Wood than any method adopted by other English  
and Scotch makers. Both Woods in every pair delivered  
with equal energy, are guaranteed to run a like distance  
(within an inch or two) and possess the same amount of  
"draw."

JOHN JAQUES & SONS, LTD.

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**Business and Official Notices**

**(Second Section)**  
**THE CHINA PRESS**  
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919

**Classified Advertisements**

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**  
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Replies must be called for

**Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite**

S.J., U.S.A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai

**Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix, No. 3**

All K. R. C. sojourning in this Valley are hereby reminded of, and cordially invited to attend, the obligatory Meetings of this Chapter in the Masonic Hall on—

Maundy Thursday, the 17th April, 1919, at 6.45 p.m., and on

Easter Sunday, the 20th April, 1919, at 9 a.m.

The latter Meeting will be open to ladies and to the public at 9.30 a.m.

By order of the W. M.

W.M. COHEN,  
Secretary.  
22108

**The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 6 Kiang Road, 4th floor, on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
C. L. SEITZ,  
General Agent and Manager.  
Shanghai, April 14th, 1919.  
22071

**Customs Notification**

No. 912.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the 18th April, Good Friday.

R. H. R. WADE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

**CUSTOM HOUSE,**  
Shanghai, 14th April, 1919.  
22098

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

The offices of the Liengyi Mercantile Company have been removed from the former address, No. Y-151 North Szechuan Road, to the ground floor of the corner of Soo-chow and Szechuan Roads.

LOH WEN TSONG,  
General Manager.  
22101

**Municipal Notification**

No. 2602.

**7% LOAN 1919**  
Price of Issue until further notice  
95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemable on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 248 Kiangsu Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.  
22057

**Municipal Notification**

No. 2601.

**DAYLIGHT SAVING.**  
Notice is hereby given that all Municipal clocks will be advanced one hour with effect from midnight April 12.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Secretary,  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.  
22056

**The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.  
22108

**The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.  
22107

**The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 22nd April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN AND CO.,  
Secretaries and Managers.  
Shanghai, 9th April, 1919.  
21986

**Commercial Pacific Cable Company**

**NOTICE**

American Government censorship restrictions, on normally routed messages between points in America, or American possessions, and China is removed. Consular seals and signatures, to messages, required by the Chinese Government censorship, are still in force.

J. D. GAINES,  
Superintendent.  
Shanghai, April 15th, 1919.  
22102

**Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association**

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, on account of the Easter Holidays.

22110

**VOELKE AND SCHROEDER, A.G.**

**In Liquidation.**

All shareholders of the above-named company are requested to send their share script to the undersigned on or before the 20th of April, 1919, for surrender, cancellation and pro rata distribution of assets in hands of the undersigned.

Shareholders in outports will be given such extension of the above time as may be necessary.

G. D. MUSSO,

Receiver for

VOELKE & SCHROEDER,  
A.G.,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

**HIRANO WATER**

Reynell's

**AT ALL HOTELS**

**AT ALL CLUBS**

**PURITY  
GUARANTEED**

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA**

*In re Estate of  
CONSTANTIN A.  
CAMERON,  
Deceased.*

*Cause No. 752  
Special Proceeding  
No. 285  
(Administration)*

*NOTICE TO CREDITORS*

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above-named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILFRID F. HAMILIN,  
25 MacGregor Road,  
Shanghai, China.

March 19th, 1919.

21796

**EASTER EGGS**

in great variety

Satin, Chocolate, Sugar

**HOT + BUNS**

Place your orders early

**Café Federal**

6 Broadway

Tel. North 2242

22058

**Anglo-Java Estates, Limited**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the  
Board of Directors,  
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,  
Secretaries and General Managers.

21827

**Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway**

**EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS**

On and from Thursday, 17th, until Tuesday, 22nd April, 1919, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:

S.N.R.—First and Second-class between Shanghai-North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S.H.N.R.—First, Second and Third-class Return Tickets between Shanghai-North or Shanghai-South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashih, Yehzah, Changan, Konchinchia and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third-class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,

G. D. MUSSO,

Receiver for

VOELKE & SCHROEDER,  
A.G.,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

22050

22050

**FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN**

**METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES**

PHONE OR WRITE TO

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

PHONE: NORTH 1468

22055 A.15

TO LET, Central. Good, cool, airy bedroom well furnished facing south, suitable for married couple or two friends. Also one single bedroom. Excellent board and attendance. Elevator and phone. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

**APARTMENTS**

**WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinlan Gardens**  
Comfortable rooms, front and back, (with bathrooms and veranda), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

**Connaught House**  
8 Quinlan Gardens  
Board-Residence  
Terms moderate.  
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

22055 A.15

TO LET, furnished seven-roomed house, to British or American, for eleven months. Apply 138 Dixwell Road.

22036

TO LET, furnished seven-roomed house, to British or American, for eleven months. Apply 138 Dixwell Road.

22036

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

22036

TO LET, in Western district, nice airy rooms with bath-room attached, hot and cold water, board if desired. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

22052 A.16

TO LET, in Western district, nice airy rooms with bath-room attached, hot and cold water, board if desired. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

22052 A.16

TO LET, in Western district, nice airy rooms with bath-room attached, hot and cold water, board if desired. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

22052 A.16

TO LET, in Western district, nice airy rooms with bath-room attached, hot and cold water, board if desired. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET, in Western district, nice airy rooms with bath-room attached, hot and cold water, board if desired. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET, in Western district, nice airy rooms with bath-room attached, hot and cold water, board if desired. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

22052 A.16

&lt;p

## MAY RELEASE U.S. SHIPS ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Recommendations Of Fleet Corporation To Congress Will Encourage Private Enterprise

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, March 12.—Although definite information is lacking, it is believed that officials of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation will recommend to Congress a plan to sell gradually the number of ships it has accumulated to private enterprises, these sales to be made on the deferred payment system. The recommendations to Congress will soon be ready for printing and will be published about March 22 or 23. Official's refuse to discuss the details until the report is published.

The essence of the plan that it is believed will be recommended is a composite of the various expedients that have been under consideration. The principal feature is that the large and increasing number of merchant ships now being operated by the Government will be disposed of in a gradual process to private enterprise, and that the Government will continue to carry the financial burden during the transfer period.

Individuals and corporations will be allowed to take over ships and operate them and discharge their obligation to the Government by making periodical payments extending over a period of years.

### Quick Action Impossible

It will be a mixture of Government ownership and private operation, trading in its internal operation to divest the Government of ownership and place it with private enterprise. The board has come to the conclusion that this plan or some similar plan that will permit the gradual remobilization of the Government-owned fleet and place it in the hands of individuals is the most feasible one that can be worked out successfully.

The immediate disposal of the fleet is private interests is out of the question. It is not practicable. The first and most formidable objection, one of many, is deemed sufficient to demonstrate the situation. That objection is that there is not enough money available for private capital to buy the fleet.

It is estimated that it would require about \$3,000,000 to man a fleet deal for immediate sale and the money market is not now ready to loan in spite of a long time to swing such a tremendous financial operation. That objection is felt to dismiss of the question without any reference to the merits of the question of Government versus privately owned shipping.

### Would Cause Big Loss

Another objection is that these ships built at the inflated prices of the war time emergency, would or could not be sold immediately so as to bring the Government a full return on its investment. The ships would have to be sold at a price that would represent a bigger loss to the public treasury than if the Government adopted the deferred payment plan.

It is expected that at the end of the period during which this plan of mixed ownership and operation is to be tried out, it will be settled whether or not the individuals who have had the ships can profitably operate them on their own account as against the British, Japanese, and other maritime nations.

If the showing is a favorable one, private capital will be encouraged to invest and the Government will consequently have relatively little trouble in disposing of its fleet.

If the showing is adverse, then it will be for Congress to say whether the merchant marine is to be subsidized or left to perish.

## TAKE UP TOWN PLANNING IN LARGE CITIES OF JAPAN

Commissions To Consider Various Improvements In Six Of Largest Centers

The regulations recently adopted regarding town-planning and buildings in towns of Japan are to be promulgated as a law shortly, says the Japan Advertiser. The existing committees on town planning and on the street system reform will be dissolved, but their members of these two bodies are to be appointed members of a new commission which is to deal with matters relative to the application of the new law.

This commission will be presided over by the Home Minister, and will devote itself to the task of improving the town and street system of the six largest cities of Japan—Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama, and Nagoya.

These cities are to be divided more clearly than they are at present, into three distinct quarters—for commerce, industries, and for residence, as far as possible.

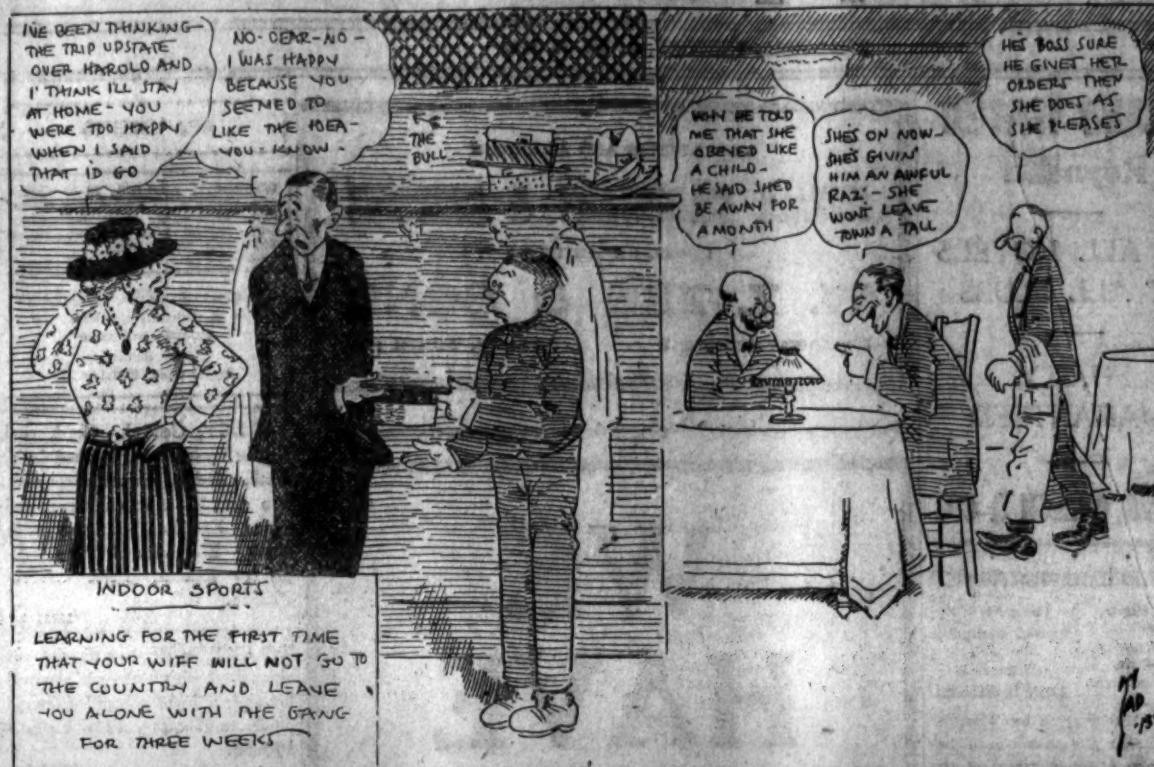
In Tokio the authorities have already begun the necessary preliminary arrangements, and Mr. Ikeda, chief of public works in the Tokio Municipal office, is now daily motoring through the various places in the city and its neighborhood in order to inspect conditions.

Questions regarding town planning and street system reform are to be considered from the point of view of communication, sanitation, and public peace and safety. It is said that from the viewpoint of sanitation and public safety, the authorities may order a modification of large buildings, such as those of the Mitsukoshi Store and the Nippon Katio Building.

There is very heavy traffic in front of the Mitsukoshi store, many motor cars and rickshas bringing visitors to the store and waiting in front of it. It is said that the Mitsukoshi store will be asked to make special provision for at least its own vehicular traffic in order to facilitate public traffic near the store.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## Pioneer Feminist Gone With Dr. Mary Walker's Death

Was Only American Woman Authorised By Congress To Wear Male Attire

Watertown, N. Y., February 22.—Dr. Mary E. Walker, aged eighty-seven years, died at a neighbor's home near Bunker Hill, Oswego, at 10 o'clock last night after a long illness.

She was a surgeon in the Civil War and was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor. She gained considerable fame by being the only woman allowed to appear in male attire by an act of Congress.

Dr. Walker was injured in a fall on the Capitol steps in Washington two years ago and returned home last spring considerably weakened. She declined to accept the proffered assistance of neighbors in caring for her house, but later she yielded to the suggestion of the town authorities that she go to the United States General Hospital at Ft. Ontario, where she remained for several weeks and was apparently much improved in health. At her request she was permitted to leave the hospital and return home. She died in the house of a neighbor who had been caring for her.

For the past two generations Dr. Mary Walker had been an outstanding international character—a pioneer in everything she did or advocated. Throughout the world she was known as the woman who wore the garb of man.

Like Florence Nightingale, she was one of the noble band of women pioneers who set out to mitigate the horrors of war. To her came the remarkable distinction of being the first woman prisoner of war to be exchanged for a man of similar rank.

Throughout an active life she was preeminent in everything she undertook. She was one of the first women to receive medical degrees and became a medical practitioner. She was the first woman to receive an active commission in any army and the first to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery.

Mary Elizabeth Walker was born in Oswego, N. Y., November 26, 1832, the daughter of Alvah and Vesta (Whitcomb) Walker, descendants of the Plymouth Pilgrims. Her father was a physician and teacher; her mother a member of the family that gave James Whitcomb Riley to the world.

At the age of twenty-three Mary was graduated from the Syracuse Medical College with the degree of M. D. She opened a practice in Columbus, Ohio, but later moved to Rome, N. Y. It was shortly after beginning practice that she donned masculine attire for the first time.

Enlisted As Surgeon

At the outbreak of the Civil War she enlisted in the Union army as an assistant surgeon and received the rank of first lieutenant. In

their rights. They want to state and even that I should be tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail."

### Advocated Dress Reform

It was her spectacular and remarkable dress, however, that made her advocacy of dress reform for women the outstanding feature of her career. All her arguments for changes of dress were based on hygiene.

"Before I was sixteen," she said while discussing her experiences, "I saw the inequality of the sexes in the matter of dress. I then decided that at the first opportunity I would adopt the most natural costume that suggested itself."

"When I had on my greatest," she said, in discussing her experiences, "I looked every inch the man, and I am sure I acted like one."

Her proudest possession, which she always wore on the left shoulder of her conventional frock coat, was the bronze medal on which the following inscription was engraved: "Presented by the Congress of the United States to Mary E. Walker, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army."

Early in life Dr. Walker was married to a Dr. Miller. The union proved unhappy and was quickly severed by the courts.

Shortly after the termination of the Civil War Dr. Walker made the first of her visits to Great Britain, and delivered a number of lectures on the rights of women. In which she was a pioneer. It was her powerful influence that set in motion and stimulated the equal suffrage movement in the British Isles—a movement that she lived to culminate in success as a result of the great war.

Two Suggestions Adopted

She it was who originated the postcard receipt for registered mail. She also persuaded the postal authorities to permit the sender of mail to place a return address outside of the envelope.

For a great many years Dr. Walker resided on her estate, Bunker Hill, near Oswego. There she founded a sanatorium for consumptives, and conducted a school for the prevention of tuberculosis along original plans of her own.

Although a strong and persistent advocate of woman's suffrage, she was always out of sympathy with the extreme methods adopted by some of her sisters.

"Women will get suffrage just as soon as they stop making fools of themselves," she declared recently. "They've got to stop looking so much and do some work. These everlasting amendments will never get them



## DON'T USE TINNED BUTTER!

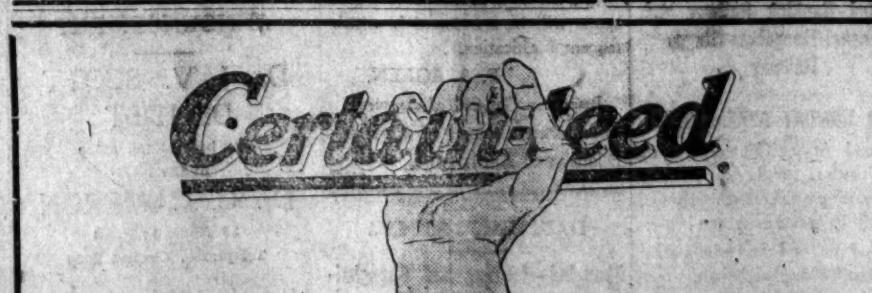
Fresh Cooking Butter—\$0.75 per lb.  
Siberian Table Butter—\$1.00 "

Two deliveries daily

## I. SHAININ & CO.

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Our "Golden Rod" Kheemun Tea (Choicest China Black Tea) is a gift welcome any time. Let us send a 5 or 10 lb. box to your friends at home. \$6 and \$12, delivery guaranteed anywhere in the United States or your money refunded.



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(3)



## LUX TIME

## How Allied Naval Mission Forced Terms On Germans

### Story Is Told Of Adventurous Voyage To Emeny Ports And Through Kiel Canal

The following account of the trip of the Allied Naval Commission to German ports was written for The London Times by one of the members of the party:

There have been a number of events in connection with the ringing down of the final curtain in the drama of the late war which have been fittingly characterised as unique and unprecedented, but none of them has been more entitled to be so described than the voyage of H. M. S. Hercules with the Allied Naval Commission to German waters of the North Sea and the Baltic, to arrange for the carrying out of the terms imposed under the armistice.

At the time Admiral Meurer came across in the Kielberg to arrange the preliminaries of the surrender of the warships demanded from Germany it was thought that the only practicable way to reach and inspect the German sea forts, shipbuilding plants, and air and naval stations was to go to them overland from the Western front. This plan presented a number of obstacles, (notably on the score of victualling and communications) which might well have proved insurmountable, even had the state of the country been such as to have allowed the free and expeditious passage of trains and motors, and Vice-Admiral Browning, immediately his appointment as head of the mission was announced, decided to cut the Gordian knot by proceeding direct to the principal points to be visited in his own flagship.

To one not conversant with the chastened Hun, this deliberate walking into the tiger's den might have looked like asking for inevitable trouble; in fact, however, almost the only risk was the by no means negligible one of navigating in channels through half-swept mine fields and along coasts where war quenched lights and marking buoys are still far from being completely restored. This risk remained a constant worry to the last, and was no whit mitigated by the news of the loss of H. M. S. Cassandra by striking a mine in the Baltic, by one or two collisions with anti-submarine nets on the part of the escorting destroyers, and by the Hercules herself, striking some submerged object solid enough to knock off part of a propeller blade.

The completion of the really colossal task of the commission in well under three weeks—it might have dragged out interminably had an endeavor been made to go about by land—is the best vindication of Admiral Browning's decision to tackle the problem confronting him in the simple, direct way that the navy always chooses when it's unhampered in the making of its plans. Members Of The Commission

The members and staff of the commission throughout consisted of the best men available for the work in hand in the five Allied countries represented. Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning, K. C. B., M. V. O., was admitted throughout the navy as being possessed of outstanding qualifications for handling negotiations which, in their unique complexities, were in a class by themselves among the peace preliminaries. The rare combination of firmness and tact with which he met the interminable objections, obstructions, and evasions of the German delegates—men picked especially for their ability in that character of negotiation—was responsible for the fact that the commission was ultimately able to induce the Germans to find ways and means for completely fulfilling many points of the armistice which they had at first flatly declared themselves powerless to carry out.

Rear Admiral Grasset represented France at the conferences, Rear Admiral Robinson the United States, Captain Nakamura Japan and Lieutenant Commander Guidi Italy. The technical experts were entirely British and American, numbering among them several of the most notable authorities of both countries in their respective lines. Brig. Gen. Mastermen, C. B. E., R. A. F., was one of the pioneers of British airship construction, having been a pilot of the ill-fated Mayfly. Commander W. G. Childs, U. S. N., has been equally in the forefront of lighter-than-air flying machine work in America. Colonel Clark-Hall, D. S. O., R. A. F., who has been active in the development of the flying branch of the British navy, was the senior officer of the sub-commission which had the inspection of seaplane stations in hand. Flag Commander Tottenham, R. N., of Admiral

### Much Decorated British Hero Working As Steward On Liner



FRANK MAUDESLEY, C.B.

Frank Maudesly, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a much decorated hero of the British forces, is one of the stewards aboard the liner Canopus which recently arrived at New York with returning American troops. Maudesly is one of the few men who have won the coveted Victoria Cross in the world war. He served fourteen years in the British army and saw action in many lands. On Christmas Day, 1917, at St. Quentin, he led a daring cavalry charge, after all the officers of the unit had fallen, and saved a large body of British troops from annihilation.

That same night he led a raiding party into the German lines and rescued two British nurses, who, it was reported, had been sentenced to death or trumped up charges. Maudesly was awarded the Victoria Cross for his great work and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major. He has also received the British Military Medal, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Russian Cross of St. George and has been recommended for the Legion of Honor by his achievement before St. Quentin.

mission until after the final conference was over at Kiel.

There were a number of terms of the armistice which Admiral Goette or his advisers, when first they were seated at the long table in Admiral Browning's cabin, declared they were absolutely incapable of fulfilling, but one by one these were reduced as the inflexible purpose of the Allied Commission brought home to them the utter futility of tactics even remotely bordering on bluff. So expeditiously did things move then that the first subcommission for the inspection of warship landed and went to work in the dockyards that afternoon. The fifth and lack of discipline, which were later found to be characteristic of every German warship remaining, were very much in evidence in the first one visited. Here some scores of sailors slouching indolently about the decks (in direct contravention to the terms of the armistice, which held that all ships and air stations inspected should be cleared of men) threatened to impede materially the work of search.

**Drastic British Action**

The drastic action taken by the officer in charge of the party on this occasion not only put an end to the difficulty on this particular ship, but also effectively prevented its recurrence on any other. Turning to the Captain of the ship, the British officer informed him that unless all the sailors were out of the way at once he would return to the Hercules and report that he had been obstructed in his work. Although the German Captain had no apparent authority with his men, the latter were themselves too fearful of

possible consequences to venture opposition. Five minutes later the last of them had shovved off to join the knots of his sullenly scowling mates on the dock. It was in this ship that one of the sub-commission reported having seen the German Captain helping a white-handed petty officer on with his overcoat.

The search of warships continued the following day, and parties were also despatched for the inspection of airship and seaplane stations. These latter involved journeys of considerable distance, and, although special trains were provided, the condition of the rolling stock and engines made progress very slow. These were the first of some scores of journeys in which various of the sub-commissions ultimately covered some thousands of miles in Northern Germany, gaining intimate and first-hand information of the condition of the people, crops, food supply, etc., that should prove of incalculable value to the Allied authorities who will have to decide what response is to be made to the appeal to divert food and shipping to feed the alleged starving millions of the German Empire.

These facts have no place in the present article, but it may be stated, in passing, that no members of the commission report having observed any evidences of underfeeding in even such industrial centers as Hamburg and Bremen, and that through most of the country traversed the people appeared to be as well fed and dressed as in England and France. Such stock as was seen was also in good condition; land, generally speaking, was carefully cultivated and highly fertilised, and those winter crops already in were making fine growth as a consequence of the unusually mild weather. Certainly the North Sea and Baltic littoral of Germany is not anywhere nearly so hasty off for food as they are trying to make the Allies believe.

**North Sea Air Stations**

The Submarine Commission, under Lieutenant Commander Bower, pushed its investigations assiduously at Hamburg, Bremen, and other points, with the result that some scores of U-boats were seized and condemned. The remaining warships were inspected, a large number of interned British merchantmen were gone over by the Shipping Board and started on the way home, and the remaining forts and air stations were visited by the sub-commission detailed for that work.

The most interesting of these latter was the great experimental station at Warnemünde, where all of the new types which the Germans had been developing were to be seen and inspected. Permission to visit this remarkable station was granted only under protest, and the revelation of what was in the way of accomplishment there must have been one of the bitterest pills the Hun had to swallow.

**The Submarine Commission**

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With the work of the Allied Commission completely finished, the Hercules got under way at noon on Dec. 18, passed through the Kiel Canal and emerged into the Elbe estuary the following morning, and began the homeward voyage. The crossing of the North Sea was made without incident.

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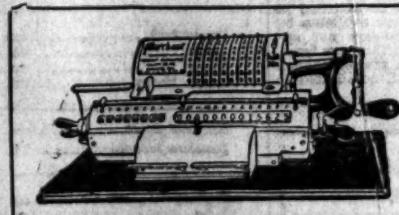
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# Financial And Commercial News

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 14, 1919.

### Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate

    G 4/10=Tls. 4.14

    G exch. 72.9=Mex. \$5.68

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate

    G 118=Tls. 88.50

    G 72.9=Mex. \$121.40

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.625

Shih Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 268

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1852

Native Interest ..... Tls. 0.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 4610

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.65

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. nom.

    G \$4.61

### Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/10

London ..... Demand 4/10

India ..... T.T. 321

Paris ..... T.T. 668

Paris ..... Demand 673

New York ..... T.T. 1124

New York ..... Demand 1124

Hongkong ..... T.T. 683

Japan ..... T.T. 451

Batavia ..... T.T. 279

Singapore ..... T.T. 482

### Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/11

London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 5/0

London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4

London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/0

London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/8

Paris ..... 4 m/s. 701

New York ..... 6/d. Docy. 1144

New York 4 m/s. Docy. 1181

### Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

#### For Roubles

Roubles 2,100 ..... =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. \$6.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls. 3.76 @ 4/91 £1

    1 @ 645 Francs 7.19

    " 0.82 @ 1094 Gold \$2.61

    1 @ 46 Yen 2.42

    1 @ 15 Rupees 3.99

    1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

    1 @ — Roubles —

## Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 14, 1919.

### Official

Japanese Government Bonds

Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.60

cash

Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.55

April

Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.90

May

Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.00

June

Japan and China S. and W. Co. Tls. 18.50 May

Japan and China S. and W. Co. Tls. 17.80 June

Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 19.70 May

Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 20.10 June

Local Yarn: Water Moon 16's Tls. 170.00 June

Phoenix Tls. 175.50 April

Wedding Tls. 175.70 April

Wedding Tls. 166.00 June

### Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 14, 1919.

### BUSINESS DONE

#### Official

Trans. "B" Tls. 80.00

Telephones Tls. 77.00

New Engineering Tls. 27.50 June

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 88.00

Langkats Tls. 21.50 June C. N. I.

Kunayik Cotton Tls. 23.00

Kunayik Cotton Tls. 34.00

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.60 cash

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.00 June

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.65 cash

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 17.50

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 17.60

Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90

Two Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 255.00 June

Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 24.00

#### Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.90

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.95

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 13.00 June

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 25.25

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 18.00 June

Shanghai Docks Tls. 127.50 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.00 April

Langkats Tls. 22.00 June C. N. I.

### Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 14, 1919.

### BUSINESS DONE

#### Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.95

Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 13.00 June

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 25.25

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 18.00 June

Shanghai Docks Tls. 127.50 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.00 April

Langkats Tls. 22.00 June C. N. I.

### BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 2—Today's Silver

prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 49.7d. quiet.

Previous quotation, London, April 1:

Bar Silver Spot, 49.7d. quiet.

## Piece Goods and Yarn

### J. Llewellyn And Company, Ltd., Meets

In their report for week ending April 11, Messrs. Hibert and Co. write as follows:

#### Piece Goods

The dullness reported in our last issue has continued with but little relief; although values on the whole keep fairly steady with every indication that a resumption of demand would speedily influence prices upwards. It is problematical, however, whether any great demand can be expected during the next month or so as the bulk of the country people will then be engaged in work connected with the crops which at this stage give every promise of a healthy yield.

There has been a small amount of buying during the week for Szechuan and Hankow which markets are, for the moment, confining themselves to grey and bleached goods, to the almost total exclusion of dyed cloths. The Northern markets continue lifeless and are probably in an over-bought position seeing that importation into Siberia is becoming increasingly difficult.

Grey Shirtings generally.—Our market has ruled quiet with little business offering. Auction prices were barely steady.

9-11 lbs.—Sales have been brought to our notice in 10 lbs. in Fish and Moon at Tls. 7.50, Blue Stamp at Tls. 7.40.

White Shirtings.—Apart from a few enquiries from the River Ports there has been an absence of demand in our private market but prices at the auctions remained steady at last week's values.

We hear of the undermentioned sales: Three Blue Arrows at Tls. 12.00, Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Nine Gold Horses at Tls. 11.00, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.25, Two Dragons at Tls. 10.20, Money at Tls. 10.00, Two Dragons No. 400 at Tls. 9.80, Four Gold Belts at Tls. 8.75.

Bleached T-Cloths.—We have no private sales to record and stocks are practically non-existent, but auction values continue very steady.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market dull with downward tendency. At the auctions Fast Blacks and Venetians depreciated a further third to four mace per piece.

Cotton.—A weak tone has continued to prevail over our local cotton market, but at the close a steeper decline is apparent. Quotations today are as follows: Tungchow at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 26.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 26.00 to Tls. 25.50, Tai Chong at Tls. 27.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 26.00 to Tls. 25.50 and Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 24.50.

Hankow grades are locally easy, quotations being Hupeh at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 22.50 according to quality, and Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 27.00.

Quotations on the Liverpool market were cabled by Reuter on the 1st April as follows: Good Middling Texas at 16.88, Egyptian Sakelidris at 26.59d. and M. G. Bengals at 12.50d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—In spot cargo there continues to be a good demand for 16's count, otherwise for delivery June to July our market is inclined to weaken, low counts are rather easier. Sales reported are:

16's—300 bales Clouded Stork at Tls. 16.50.

20's—300 bales Five Men at Tls. 17.60, 200 bales Man and Goats at Tls. 17.50 and 100 bales Three Joss at Tls. 17.40.

Indian Yarn.—We have the following sales to record:

No. 10's—100 bales Svadeshi Rose at Tls. 14.50, 250 bales Tricumbay at Tls. 14.50, 100 bales Moon at Tls. 15.35, 300 bales China Mill at Tls. 13.80.

No. 12's—100 bales Kohinoor at Tls. 15.00, 200 bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 15.00, 100 bales Moon at Tls. 15.35, 300 bales Tricumbay at Tls. 15.00 and 100 bales Three Joss at Tls. 15.00.

Each shareholder will, therefore, be entitled to take up three new shares for every ten shares he holds. Application forms will be issued to shareholders immediately if the resolution is passed, and the application list will be kept open until April 30, 1919. Shareholders desirous of taking up more shares than the number allotted to them may request to the company to increase the number of shares held, not applying to the company in this respect.

"Any shares which are not taken up by shareholders, will be allotted to

each shareholder in proportion to the number of shares held.

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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.  
Capital £2,000,000 Reserve Fund £2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.  
Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Duncan Carmichael, T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.  
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar, Bollol, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Salgon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kola, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Manila, Taiping, Delhi, Madras (F. M. S.), Haiphong, New York, Tavoy (Lower), Rangoon, Peking, Burma, Hongkong, Penang, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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A. L. D. STEWART, Manager.

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Bankers: La France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

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Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kuklun, Tsingtao, Dafren, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG, Manager.

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Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000

Silver \$1,000,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,395,923.68

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E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

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Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessel's Loading

## For River Ports

## For Northern Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer *Taching Mara*, Captain Y. Tamagishi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tuckwo*, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Ngankin*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer *Slangyang Mara*, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Steamer *Suma*, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on Wednesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tatung*, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer *Hwahke*, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer *Tafoo Mara*, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Loongwo*, tons 3,925, Captain Findelsson, will leave on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Lenong*, Captain Frazer, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. *Kwangchi*, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. *Hsien*, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Sinkiang*, Capt. E. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Hsin Peking*, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 16, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Sylang*, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW & KEELUNG.**—The Steamer *Kohoku Mara*, Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on Friday, April 25, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. *Canda Mara*, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.**—The Kadian Mining Administration Str. Hero, will despatch on Tuesday, April 15. For Freight apply to Agents 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The Str. *Hsinfung*, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

**CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The Str. *Hsinminy*, Captain Mackenon, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Fengtien*, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 16, at 10 a.m. Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77.

**TSINGTAO.**—The Steamer *Sums* Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on Wednesday, April 16, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tungchow*, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Shunten*, Captain North Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

## MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
B & B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S.P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Yulalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elecano	Am. gun-boat
B J	Mar. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
O D W			Toba	Jap. gun-boat

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
V'stock and Siberia via Fukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	17.00					17.00
Ningpo	Kiangtse	15.00					22.00
Tientsin	Train	17.00					22.00
Hankow	Train	17.00					22.00
Vladivostok	do	17.00					22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	14.00					22.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	Lionodon	17.00					22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00					13.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	22.00					22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	17.00					9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	10.00					9.30
Hongkong	Sinkiang	9.30					9.30
Other Ports	Train & Str.	22.00					22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Japan Ports	Omi M.	17.00					17.00
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	B. Dollar	17.00					16.30
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	Omi Maru	20.00					19.30
Japan & America	Hsinming	22.00					22.00
Chefoo	Kwangch	22.00					22.00
Wenchow	Haean	22.00					22.00
Japan & America	Omi Maru	19.30					19.00
Hankow	Fuckwo	17.00					17.00
Tomorrow.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sulyang	17.00					17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yama							
USA & Europe, via Canada	Manila M.	17.00					17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	22.00					22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00					22.00
Saturday, April 19.							
Hongkong and Manlia	Suwa Maru	10.30	10.00				
Japan & America, via Moji.	Kumano M.	12.30	12.00				
Dalny	Kobe Maru	11.00	10.30				
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	11.30	11.00				
Japan & America	Kobe Maru	10.30	10.00				
Hongkong	Suwa Maru	11.00	10.00				
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	11.00	10.00				
Friday, April 25.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00					13.30
Parcels only							
B Letter & boxes with declared value	E Registered articles	5 p.m. on previous day.					
p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.							

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINLIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KUIKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luoyi, Ngankin, Foyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chongming.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chongming which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chongming are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtung, Shunten and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.



## AMUSEMENTS



REX BEACH'S  
GREATEST STORY  
"The Auction Block"  
IN EIGHT PARTS

The Life Drama of Millions  
of Girls in the World

Tells the love story of Lorelei, the pretty country girl, offered as a sacrifice in the Big City; the love story of the sarcastic critic and the wickedest man in the world; the story of a beautiful mill girl and the Pittsburgh steel millionaire.

The melodrama of Lorelei's wayward brother and Melcher, the blackmailer; the counterpart that winds up these criminals and the thrilling story of a woman's vengeance.

An intimate, vivid picturisation of the night life of New York and a daring prologue that will make every man and woman think.

Showing on April 17th

at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE  
WITH SPECIAL MUSIC

VICTORIA THEATRE  
Special Attraction on April 15th, 16th and 17th  
PRESENTS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN  
IN A TWO-PART SUPER COMEDY  
and



DOUGLAS  
FAIRBANKS

In His Best Five Part  
Comedy

"MANHATTAN  
MADNESS"

Without doubt the most attractive  
Programme of the season.

POPULAR PRICES

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST THREE NIGHTS

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.  
Tomorrow night!

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

TODAY'S Matinee at 3 p.m.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

CHILDRN HALF-PRICES

21950

Monday, April 14th

The Carnival of Laughter  
"MARY'S ANKLE"

Tuesday & Wednesday,  
April 15 and 16th

For the first time in Shanghai  
"COMMON CLAY"

Prices: \$2, \$3, and \$1.

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

TODAY'S Matinee at 3 p.m.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

USUAL PRICES

CHILDREN HALF-PRICES

China To Establish  
First Copper Mill

Canton Enterprise Will Be First  
Of Its Kind In  
Country

Increased and thus it will be in a still better position to compete with foreign sheets, as its cost of production will be decreased with its increase of capacity.

Mr. Ching who is also the chief manager of the Star Leather Company is very much interested in many lines of industry and said that he will start a suitcase and handbag factory as soon as he can find efficient assistants for the work.

HARVARD'S RECORD IN WAR

Cambridge, Mass., March 5.—The number of Harvard men who gave up their lives during the war now totals 297, according to the Harvard Memorial Society. Of this number, 132 were killed in action. Thirty-three were decorated for extraordinary bravery, four were chosen for the legion of honor, four given the medaille militaire and four the distinguished service cross.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

Your Dentist  
for  
Painless Extractions

Four years' practice in  
New York

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On April 15th and 16th

LOUISE HUFF

and

JACK PICKFORD

in

"Great  
Expectations"

Five Parts

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR TUESDAY,  
15TH APRIL

"The Count of Monte Cristo"

4th Epoch

Very interesting developments and surprises are revealed in this episode

MARVELLOUS HANDLING OF  
THE WEIRD INSTRUMENT

"DIABOLO"

by

MR. CHING FAN-LING

MASTER ENTERTAINER OF THE  
LATE PRESIDENT YUAN SHI-KAI

Mr. Ching offers \$500.00 reward to  
any person who can manipulate  
this instrument as well as  
he does.

Office Hours

9 to 12 — 2 to 6

Whiteaway-Laidlaw Building

Second Floor

CARPETS

Come and see us before  
buying elsewhere. Our  
prices are the lowest:  
our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS

Sheep or Camel Hair  
Made to order from  
customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY

127 Peking Road

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 3a Miller Road. Tel. N. 2981

DR. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the  
Imperial University  
at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases

Confinements, Surgery

X-Ray and Diathermy

Examination with Uretroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

FRANK W. WHITE

Honorary Secretary,  
Sports Committee.

21951

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

TAIPING RUBBER ESTATES,  
LIMITED

Ministry of Communications of the  
Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Department

21950

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply  
of various kinds of materials, tools,  
etc. for telegraph use during the  
whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of  
June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifica-  
tions, requisition sheets, and other  
paperwork may be obtained from the  
Head Office, No. 27 Marcham Road,

Shanghai, on payment of a fee of  
Mexican Dollars Ten (M.\$10) which  
shall not be refundable.

E. H. GOW,

General Manager.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21941

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En

Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting will be  
held in the offices of the Company,  
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,  
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,  
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21957

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service, desires position  
in China. Experience in office  
work, High School education. Can  
secure release in a short time.  
Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

21924

BANK NOTES  
ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions  
received from the CENTRAL BUREAU  
OF LIQUIDATION OF THE  
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all  
bank notes either in Dollars or Taels  
issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH  
of the above Bank must be presented  
for payment to the undersigned on or  
before the 15th April, 1919. After  
this date they will be considered null  
and void. Notes issued by other  
Branches must be presented for pay-  
ment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine,  
serums and 1914 (606). Treats  
of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from  
North Szechuan Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17346

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases

Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for  
nervous diseases (especially rheu-  
matism, nervous weakness, im-  
potence) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine,  
serums and 1914 (606). Treats  
of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from  
North Szechuan Road).

Tel. North 2279.

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TONKIN'S Sun-Dew Liquid Paint

MAINTENANCE COMPANY  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
NEWARK, N.J.

Patent Paint Company

110 W. 36th Street, New York

Telephone 2222

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